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Ze'evi's
secret
mission
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Threat to Olympics on Taiwan

MONTREAL. — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) threatened on Friday to cancel or move the summer games because of Canada's adamant refusal to permit Taiwan's Olympic team to enter the country as the Republic of China.

And another political move ended the expected showdown race between Tanzania's Filbert Bayi, holder of the world 1,500-metre record, and New Zealand's John Walker, world record holder in the mile. Tanzania withdrew from the Montreal Olympics on Friday night in protest against New Zealand's sports links with South Africa.

In Washington, President Gerald Ford told an impromptu news conference it was tragic that international politics have become involved in the Olympics.

Yesterday, last-ditch moves began to save the games, while Taiwanese athletes waited in the U.S. for permission to enter Canada.

A meeting was arranged between Lord Killanin, president of the IOC, and Andre Bissonette, Canada's Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

It was the first face-to-face encounter between the committee and the Canadian Government since Killanin arrived here to try to break the deadlock over the Taiwanese.

Canada has said the Taiwanese won't be admitted unless they promise not to compete in the Olympics under the name of the Republic of China. The committee, accusing the Canadian Government of a breach of faith, has threatened to cancel the games if the Taiwanese are not given free and unequalled entry.

The committee stiffened its stand against the Canadian Government after a meeting of its tripartite commission, made up of the IOC vice-presidents and representatives of the international sports federations and national Olympic committees. A statement issued after the meeting said the international committee would have no alternative but to cancel the games if a settlement was not reached over the Taiwanese.

The committee has been canvassing the 26 federations that control the sports in the Olympic games. All but two of them gave full support to the committee's demand for the rights of the Taiwanese, the Associated Press learned. The two dissenting federations were those of basketball and weightlifting. Both recognize China and not Taiwan.

Some federations feel so strongly (Continued on page 4, col. 6)

Amin to Montreal

MONTREAL. — President Idi Amin of Uganda will visit Montreal for the Olympic Games, the director of the Ugandan team said here. Gen. Francis Nyangweso, who is also the Ugandan Culture and Urban Development Minister, said the Ugandan leader was an enthusiastic sports fan and a former boxing champion.

The minister did not know the date of Amin's arrival here. (AP)

Christians closing in on leftist strongholds

By ANAN SAFADI

POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent

Christian forces were close to capturing several strategic areas last night from the combined forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the leftists, radio reports said.

The Christians, who have obviously received new arms, reported that they were waging "military attacks" on the last PLO-leftist dike at the focal Tel el-Zatar camp east of Beirut, and a number of villages south of Tripoli — Lebanon's second largest city.

A PLO spokesman yesterday said the situation was "very, very grave," and said he didn't know how long his forces could hold out.

The Christians were trying to tighten their grip on the western coastal area before tomorrow's Arab League meeting, which is expected to call for an Arab summit conference on Lebanon. They seemed to be concentrating on establishing links with the Syrian expeditionary force, now in control of much of Lebanon's north and east.

Damascus radio said that the death toll during the past three days of fighting in Lebanon was close to 4,000. The number of dead in the 16-month civil war was now believed to have passed 30,000.

PLO leader Yasser Arafat sent Egyptian President Anwar Sadat two urgent messages over the weekend appealing for "swift revolutionary" aid. The messages, his third and fourth pleas to Sadat in a week, charged that Syrian troops were attacking Sidon, south of Beirut, and other areas in support of Christian forces.

Unconfirmed reports last night said that the renegade Muslim "Lebanese Arab army" which broke away from the state armed forces, had abandoned the PLO-leftist camp. Many of its units, especially those dug into the hills overlooking Sidon, surrendered to the Syrians, the reports added.

Syria indicated over the weekend that its expeditionary force, estimated at 12,000 troops, planned further action following last week's failure of the Arab League to effect a truce in Lebanon.

A senior member of the ruling Syrian Ba'ath party told newsmen in Athens that his government had sent troops to Lebanon not to help Christian forces but to protect people from bandit attacks.

Syria's closest ally in the Arab world — Jordan's King Hussein — yesterday paid a three-hour visit to Syria to confer with President Hafiz Assad, reportedly on international and Arab matters. The Syrian leader was flanked by his top political and military aides during the talks with Hussein, who has been vigorously supporting a Syrian initiative for the revival of the state structure in Lebanon and the containment of the PLO there.

The Moscow-based Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, which usually voices the line of the Soviet Communist Party leadership, issued a statement pledging wide support for the PLO-leftist alliance in Lebanon. The statement was issued shortly after Syria's Foreign Minister, Abdul-Halim Khaddam, ended a three-day visit to Moscow.

The statement called for a settlement of the Lebanese crisis without outside intervention, and said "the involvement of Syrian military units in Lebanon has further aggravated the situation."

Sadat says Carlos is in Libya

POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat claimed yesterday that the international terrorist "Carlos" is living in Libya. The Egyptian leader made the statement in an interview with the Cairo weekly, "Al-Ahram el-Yom."

"It is no secret that the famous terrorist Carlos is living in Libya," I want (Libyan head of state) Gaddafi to hear this... Carlos is moving between Libya and southern Yemen," Sadat said that the Egyptians were watching Carlos's moves.

Sadat said that Gaddafi was training mercenaries, some of whom were involved in last week's abortive coup against Sudan's President Ja'afar Numeiry. Gaddafi was being used as a "mere tool in the game of a superpower," which had instigated Gaddafi to finance and support the coup attempt in Sudan.

Sadat did not name the superpower, but in the course of the interview he said that he had rejected a Soviet proposal in 1971 to recognize a "Communist regime" which had briefly ousted Numeiry.

"At that time I refused to recognize this regime and said that a Marxist government would not stand on its feet in our region," Sadat said.



British Prime Minister James Callaghan, on a two-day visit to Wales, prepares to go down a mine in Carmarthenshire. (AP radiophoto)

Amin says he knows nothing of Dora Bloch

LONDON. — The Foreign Office last night said it was recalling its High Commissioner from Kampala after he had received a "totally unacceptable" reply on the fate of missing hijack Dora Bloch.

A statement said that President Amin's reply to High Commissioner James Hennessey's inquiry had merely added to the gravity of the fears about her. Despite the announcement, it is not immediately clear whether Hennessey's return is an official gesture of the British Government's anger or is merely to enable him to report his findings in detail.

In Washington, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said the U.S. knew that two Ugandan plainclothesmen took Mrs. Bloch, who holds dual British and Israeli nationality, from her hospital room after the Israeli rescue of the other Air France hostages. He said Ugandan claims that she had been released from the hospital before the Israeli raid "are obviously untrue."

Diplomatic sources in Washington said earlier that Mrs. Bloch had been beaten by Ugandan soldiers and may have suffocated to death when a rag was stuffed into her mouth to stifle her screams. Kissinger said he had no information on that report.

Britain, which rushed its High Commissioner to Uganda, James Hennessey, back to Kampala from home leave in order to inquire about Mrs. Bloch, yesterday received the written report promised by Amin when he met with Hennessey on Friday. But the report merely repeated previous statements that Mrs. Bloch had been released from hospital before the Israeli raid and that she had been evacuated by the Israelis.

British sources had not accepted these earlier statements, since a member of the High Commission visited Mrs. Bloch the morning after the Israeli raid. It was to clear up the discrepancy that Hennessey asked to meet with Amin on Friday. At the meeting, Amin said he had asked his Ministers of Health and Internal Affairs to inquire about Mrs. Bloch, and promised a written report.

Mrs. Bloch was taken to hospital the day before the Israeli raid, when she was on a piece of food. She was the only remaining hostage not rescued by the Israelis, agencies report.

The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem said last night it put "full responsibility for Mrs. Bloch's fate on the government of Uganda. The Post's Diplomatic Correspondent writes.

"There is ample proof," the Ministry added, "that Mrs. Bloch was still in the hospital a day after the Israeli rescue mission and that she was removed from the hospital against her will."

So as not to antagonize the Ugandans in case Mrs. Bloch is still alive, the Ministry held back from openly alleging that Mrs. Bloch had been done to death — as now seems likely.

The Cabinet will discuss Mrs. Bloch's fate at its weekly meeting today as part of a broad review of the Entebbe rescue aftermath.

Mrs. Bloch's case was also brought up at the Security Council by Ambassador Chaim Herzog.

Mrs. Bloch was on her way to New York to attend the wedding of her son, "Davar," journalist Danny Bloch. The wedding will take place as scheduled today, since, according to Jewish tradition, marriages are not postponed, even under these circumstances.

245 Kenyans murdered in Uganda

NAIROBI. — A Nairobi newspaper, the "Daily Nation," charged yesterday that about 245 Kenyans have been killed in Uganda in the last week.

The mass-circulation tabloid quoted informed sources for the report. Independent sources said they could neither confirm nor deny the charge.

The newspaper said that last week's Israeli raid to free the Air France hostages was followed by "confusion and purging" within the Ugandan Army, and then by "a mass hunt for Kenyans."

Some of the approximately 5,000 Kenyans believed to be living in Uganda were reported to be heading for the Kenya-Uganda border.

The "Washington Post's" correspondent in Addis Ababa says that the armed forces of both Kenya and Uganda were reported over the weekend to be on high alert as fears grew that they might be heading for an armed confrontation.

Kenyan and Western diplomatic sources also reported that 20 Mirage jet fighters flew into Uganda early on Wednesday morning from Libya and that as many as 20 more might be on the way.

U.S. wants Council to condemn world terror

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. is trying to reach agreement with other countries on the Security Council to introduce a resolution condemning international terrorism, but will put forward the resolution alone if a consensus is not reached, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday.

Addressing his first Washington press conference since last April, the Secretary also made clear America's strong support for Israel's daring rescue of more than 100 hostages at Entebbe Airport, adding that the U.S. has no second thoughts about its initial praise for Israel after the raid.

Asked about an alleged "legal debate" currently going on in the State Department over Israel's action, Kissinger replied: "I am not aware of a legal debate over the Israeli action that has been going on here. Our position with respect to the Israeli action has been consistent from the first day. We have maintained it since then and there have been no second thoughts about this."

The Secretary said that UN Ambassador William Scranton would

outline America's legal position in considerable detail, probably tomorrow, when the Security Council resumes debate on the Israeli raid.

Kissinger's remarks and earlier statements by American officials last week point to strong American support for Israel's action. American officials have already assured Israel that any resolution condemning Israel will be vetoed by the U.S.

"We are at this moment discussing with other countries a resolution which we hope to introduce together with them dealing with the subject of terrorism," Kissinger said. "We have not yet achieved a final consensus with all of the other countries, but when we do we will put it forward."

"If we cannot achieve a consensus we will put it forward on our own."

The Secretary declared that the "issue of terrorism is one that the international community must address."

"It is intolerable that innocent people are being used as hostages for the political aims of particular groups. It is a violation of the Geneva Convention and of all basic principles of humanity, and the U.S. will strongly oppose it, and will participate in nothing that will encourage it."

Early last week American officials made it clear that they would not permit the Ugandan and Black African delegates, backed by the Arab-Third World-Soviet bloc at the UN, to discuss only the Israeli raid, but would insist that the debate be broadened to include the whole subject of global terrorism.

Kissinger, while voicing support for Israel's action, pointed out, in response to a question, that the U.S. was "not elaborating a doctrine by which a nation, whenever it has grievances against another nation, can enforce it by military power." He had been asked why the U.S. should not use military power to save an American mercenary in Angola sentenced to death.

On Friday President Ford told an informal White House press conference that the U.S. support of Israel "is a good one on firm legal grounds." He said that the U.S. position on such matters was illustrated by his order to the military forces last year to retrieve the merchant ship Mayaguez after it had been seized by the Cambodian Navy.



Israel's UN Ambassador, Chaim Herzog, and Uganda's Foreign Minister, Juma Oris, at Friday's Security Council debate on the Israeli action which freed over 100 hostages from Entebbe Airport. (AP radiophoto)

UN told how Amin helped hijackers

UNITED NATIONS. — Israel told the Security Council on Friday night that the Entebbe hijack affair was one of collusion from beginning to end on the part of the Ugandan Government.

Israeli envoy Chaim Herzog said that after the passengers had been put in the terminal building, President Idi Amin was seen embracing and shaking hands with the hijackers.

Ugandan troops who surrounded the hijacked Air France plane when it landed were accompanied by five armed Arab terrorists who embraced and kissed the hijackers and then took part in guard duties and negotiations.

Brushing aside African charges of aggression, Mr. Herzog told the Security Council that Israel was proud of its rescue of the hostages, and challenged the UN to declare war on terrorism.

Mr. Herzog declared that the commando action was justified because of Ugandan collusion and in terms of international morality. "I am in no way sitting in the dock as the accused party. Before us stands this rotten corrupt, brutal, cynical, bloodthirsty monster of international terrorism and all those who support it one way or the other."

Mr. Herzog was addressing the Council on the first day of its de-

bate called by African states on freed the Entebbe hostages. The debate was later adjourned until tomorrow.

Israel's rescue operation was not directed against Uganda, said Mr. Herzog. "The means used were the minimum necessary" to fulfill the purpose of the raid.

He challenged Uganda to produce Mrs. Dora Bloch, who was taken to hospital in Entebbe the day before the raid. Here was the unbearable, macabre spectacle of a state waging war on an ailing woman.

"If the government of Uganda was not implicated, let it now and forthwith produce Mrs. Bloch."

The Ugandan delegate told the Council that Mrs. Bloch was returned to Entebbe Airport before the Israeli commando raid and that Israel must answer for her whereabouts.

Uganda's Foreign Minister, Juma Oris, said that reports that a diplomat saw her in hospital on Sunday, after the raid, were "just false."

Colonel Oris urged the Council to condemn the strongest terms what he called "Israel's barbaric, unprovoked, unwarranted aggression." He demanded full compensation

from Israel for loss of life and damage.

Oris said Uganda would never condone air piracy, and it was untrue that Ugandan authorities had collaborated with the hijackers.

Oris said Mrs. Bloch was rushed to hospital when a piece of food became lodged in her throat.

"When she got better in the evening of Saturday, July 3, she was returned by the medical authority to the old Entebbe Airport to join the other hostages."

"In accordance with the understanding given by the Uganda Government to the hijackers, this was done in order not to jeopardize the lives of the hostages who were still at Entebbe Airport at that time."

Mr. Herzog said that the Ugandan minister's statement on Mrs. Bloch gave rise to "very considerable concern" because what he had said was a blatant untruth. A British minister had told Parliament in London that Mrs. Bloch was visited in hospital by a member of the British High Commission in Kampala the day after the Israeli raid.

The British diplomat had reported she was being guarded by two men in plain clothes and that he was denied access to her when he returned an hour later.

Mr. Herzog, in the part of his (Continued on page 2, col. 2)

Angola executes four mercenaries

LUANDA. — An American Vietnam war veteran and three Britons, sentenced to death for being mercenaries in Angola, were executed by a firing squad here yesterday, the Angolan news agency announced.

A military police squad executed Cyprus-born Costas Georgiou, 25, a former British army paratrooper known as "Colonel Callan," his fellow Britons Andrew McKenzie, 23, and John Derek Barker, 35, and American Daniel Gearhart, 34.

The executions, according to the report, took place in the presence of senior army officers of the MPLA, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (who were victorious in Angola's civil war), the Attorney General, the Justice Minister and "members of the masses organizations of the MPLA."

The executions came within 24 hours of President Agostinho Neto's decision to confirm the death sentences. He ignored appeals for clemency from Britain's Queen Elizabeth, the International Commission of Jurists, UN Secretary-General Henry Kissinger and others.

Neto on Friday explained his refusal to commute the death sentences in these words: "Every Angolan remembers the vile and cruel behavior of the mercenaries who have sown death and despair in African countries in return for pay, trying in this way to put a brake on the higher interests of a people for a few coins."

After the executions, the Angolan authorities announced that they would allow eight days for relatives to claim the bodies.

The four men were sentenced to death by an Angolan people's tribunal on June 28. Nine other mercenaries were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 16 to 30 years. Callan, accused of murder and

sadism, was sentenced to death for killing one white mercenary and ordering the massacre of 13 others during the civil war in which they fought for the losing side, the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola). He was also found guilty of killing two Angolan prisoners.

McKenzie, another former paratrooper, from Swindon, England, was convicted of taking part in the February massacre for which Callan was condemned. Barker, also an ex-paratrooper, from Farnborough, Hampshire, was convicted for his role as commandant of an airfield at Sao Antonio do Zaire.

Gearhart, father of four children, from Kensington, Maryland, was said to have advertised himself as a mercenary in an American publication called "Soldier of Fortune." The presiding judge at the trial described him as "a highly dangerous character." Gearhart leaves behind a sickly wife and four small children. (Reuters, UPI)

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	51	19-29	17-32
Golan	57	17-29	20-29
Nahariya	67	17-29	18-29
Safed	45	20-29	10-28
Haifa Port	43	19-35	19-35
Tiberias	43	19-35	19-35
Nazareth	43	19-35	19-35
Afula	53	21-31	20-30
Shomron	45	19-35	17-28
Tel Aviv	68	21-37	21-37
B-G Airport	44	19-31	19-31
Jericho	29	21-39	20-36
Gaza	75	22-35	20-25
Beer-Sheva	19	18-28	18-28
Eilat	10	26-42	26-40
Tiran Straits	17	25-38	25-38

Social and Personal

A monument to the nine air force men who lost their lives in an accident over Makhtesh Ramon in 1964 was unveiled on Thursday at Mitzpe Ramon by Education Minister Aharon Yadin.

Knesset Ecology Committee chairman Yosef Tsur and Mrs. Tamir yesterday gave a reception in Tel Aviv for leaders of the Jewish National Fund in America. The group are in Israel for the U.S. Bicentennial celebrations. Among those at the reception were Housing Minister Avraham Ofer and outgoing JNF chairman Ya'acov Tsur.

Mrs. Tamar Eshel, secretary-general of the Moetzet Hapsolet, last week elected vice-president of the International Council of Women at the organization's Vancouver, Canada conference. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Prem Purachatra of Thailand, president; Mrs. Pinna Herzog of Israel, chairman of committee on health; and Mrs. Aliza Ben-Artzi of Israel, chairman of committee on the status of women.

Mrs. Clara Balinsky, national president of Canadian Hadassah-WIZO, was last week made an honorary fellow of the Hebrew University.

An exhibition of David Dushinsky miniatures has opened at the Printing Museum in Safed.

ARRIVALS
Philip Zimman, chairman of the UJA's Israel Education Fund; R. Alan Rudy, chairman of the UJA Young Leadership Cabinet; United Israel Appeal chairman Melvin Dubinsky; and United Israel Appeal Executive Vice-Chairman Irving Kessler — for the Jewish Agency assembly.

36 ARTILLERY-corpsmen who exceeded the norms for their jobs were awarded certificates of appreciation on Friday by the corps commander, Tat-Aluf Natan Sharni. The awards ceremony, at Beit Mahayal in Tel Aviv, marked the end of Artillery Week.

'Must be on alert against retaliation try'

Ze'evi dealt with Amin from Paris

Aluf (Res.) Rehavam Ze'evi, adviser to the Prime Minister, was conducting the negotiations for release of the hostages in Entebbe from Paris, via the French Government, before the Army launched its rescue mission.

Ze'evi revealed this in an Israeli Radio interview on Friday night. He said the French Government made every effort, though it was an interested party, to act as an objective and neutral agent. On the other hand, he said, there was no doubt whatever that Idi Amin was a full partner to the terrorists in the hijacking.

The negotiation process was difficult from the communications viewpoint, he said. "We spoke with the French, they spoke with the Ugandan authorities and they passed on the information, after filtering it, to Idi Amin, who passed it on to the terrorists and from there to the terrorists' chief Haddad — and back through Idi Amin, who proved not to be 'reliable'." (Amin in Hebrew means reliable.)

Terrorism has existed ever since Zionism began, Ze'evi said, and will continue to exist even if peace with the Arabs is attained. There are

bound to be radical groups which would not accept a peace arrangement dictated by the PLO establishment and would continue with terror. A series of victories against it would not eliminate terror, since the terrorists enjoy unlimited resources of money, manpower, weapons and bases.

The Army, he went on, is well-equipped to fight terror, and there is no need to increase the number of agencies or specialized units. He rejected the idea of recalling the veterans of the pre-State underground groups to aid in fighting terror. "Secret security work is a profession, and in every profession one must keep up-to-date," he remarked, adding that present day youth is not inferior to those who took part in the Jewish underground.

During the time the terrorists held the hostages, hundreds of people, including school-age children, sent in suggestions on possible action against the terrorists and for rescuing the hostages. Many of these ideas showed originality and even genius, Ze'evi noted. Israel is constantly developing new methods of fighting terror, but the terror-

ists themselves also develop new methods, and learn to use more sophisticated techniques and aids. Israel, in Ze'evi's opinion, has not moderated its war against terror, but obviously not all its actions become public knowledge. Since the Yom Kippur War much of the effort has been devoted to sealing the Lebanese border — but the terrorist leaders invest a great deal in guarding their safety, and never sleep two consecutive nights in the same place.

El Al's security measures have proven themselves, and as some airlines flying here have been slow to accede to Israeli requests that they adopt similar measures, Israel might have to suggest that Israelis refrain from using them.

The lesson of Entebbe, Ze'evi said, was already known to the terrorists, from their experience in Ma'alot, the Savoy Hotel and Beit Shean. Had their blackmail succeeded, it would have encouraged other terrorists, and "we'd find ourselves in the midst of a wave of terror acts." As it is, a retaliation attempt from the terrorists is likely to be made — and everyone in Israel must be alert. (Itim)



Children in Ramat Aviv put up their books and toys for sale — all proceeds to be contributed to the Israel Defence Forces. (IPFA)

\$1m. donation to IDF fund

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies

HAIFA. The Ofer Brothers Shipping Company of London and Haifa on Friday announced a donation of well over \$1m. to the Voluntary Defence Fund set up in the wake of the Entebbe operation.

Yehuda Ofer, who directs the Haifa office, said the company was contributing \$150,000 in cash, and would purchase a vessel, costing over \$1m. for the navy. The choice was made after consultation with the navy. In addition, all company employees and seamen would each contribute a day's pay to the fund.

Zvi Beliki, one of the rescued hostages, yesterday announced that he was donating IL100,000 to the defence fund. Beliki made the an-

nouncement at a party held to celebrate the rescue at his brother's house in Metulla. Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, a relative of Beliki, was one of the 200 guests.

In Holland, almost IL2m. has been invested in donations to the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal since the rescue operation.

Most of the donations came from non-Jews and followed a television broadcast by commentator Prof. Louw de Jong who, after describing the IDF rescue mission, suggested that viewers could show their appreciation by contributing to the Keren Hayesod-United Jewish Appeal. Within two days more than 200,000 guilders (about IL600,000) had been donated.

Entebbe action was legal under int'l law: Zadok

TEL AVIV. — Israel's rescue operation in Uganda took place under conditions which international law recognizes as legitimate military operations in a foreign state, Justice Minister Haim Zadok said over the weekend.

Speaking on Israel Radio's news-magazine programme, Mr. Zadok said that every state has the right in international law to self-defence. This right includes, under certain conditions, that of entering the territory of another state and of using force to defend its citizens.

These conditions, he said, stress the situation in which those citizens are in immediate danger, and which the foreign state is not prepared to defend them. They had been fully satisfied in the Uganda case, where Israel had been forced to act to save its citizens from great danger. "The destruction of the Ugandan Migra at the Ugandan airport had also been unavoidable, as they could have been used to defeat the whole rescue."

Israel, he said, knows there was collusion between Uganda and the PFLP Arab terrorists before the Air France plane bearing the Israelis was hijacked to Uganda's Entebbe Airport. Israel also knew that it was Ugandan dictator Idi Amin who stage-managed the "seizure" in which the Israelis were separated from the other passengers, who were freed.

The minister stressed that there have been many past instances in which states have had to use force against other states which held their citizens by force and in which those citizens were in danger.

Asked about the imposition of death sentences on terrorists, Zadok said this should be weighed coolly, and not out of a sense of revenge. He added that the law made such penalties possible; the Government's present instruction to prosecutors not to demand the penalty was a matter of policy and not of law. (Itim)

Staff shortages close Safad hospital dept.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD. — The ophthalmology department at the Rebecca Sieff Government Hospital here has been closed for almost a month and may have to be closed permanently because of a shortage of staff.

Yehuda Reuveni, head of the association of friends of the hospital, told a press conference on Friday that his group had appealed to the Prime Minister, Health and Defence ministers to help the department, which serves a population of 100,000 in Galilee.

Reuveni praised department head Dr. Harold Berger, from the U.S., a highly regarded specialist, who cannot run the department because of the lack of assistants, but would like to stay on if he can get them. Dr. Berger noted that the department had treated many soldiers and asked the army to call up an eye doctor for reserve duty at the hospital so that the department could carry on.

Reuveni said the association had written to candidates abroad to fill the vacancies, since there were apparently no local eye doctors willing to work in Safad.

Campaign to save young mother's life

NETIVOT. — A campaign to save the life of a young mother who is suffering from a malignant disease was launched last week by the local council of this northern Negev development town.

Ayala Sofer, 26, who is an employee of the local council, gave birth last week, but because of her illness has been unable to take care of the boy, who is being looked after by relatives. All possible treatment here has been exhausted, according to Professor Jerry Jersey, surgical department head at Be'er-Sheva's Soroka Medical Centre. Mrs. Sofer is suffering from cancer of the large intestine and the Chester Beatty Institute in London is the only place where she can receive the required immunotherapy, which modifies the body's natural response to the disease, he said.

The local council is hoping to raise enough money to cover Mrs. Sofer's fare to England as well as the expenses of her stay there. (Itim)

Robbers chased off with a stick

TEL AVIV. — A stick proved to be an adequate weapon in chasing off two would-be robbers who tried to take EL30,000 in cash from a petrol station owner here last week.

Nissim Zarfat, owner of the Avivim Sonol station on Haifa Road near the Tel Baruch junction, was travelling home Thursday evening with the day's receipts in the car. Another car cut him off, forcing him to stop. Two men emerged and told him to get out and to hand over his money.

But Zarfat grabbed a handy stick, began swinging it at the men and broke their car's window. They went back into their car and fled. A short while later, a police patrol near Sde Dov Airport spotted a car reported stolen with two men in it. Signalled to stop, the men fled, and one of them fired a weapon at the police. After a chase the patrolmen managed to catch one of the two, an 18-year-old from Herzliya, whom Zarfat identified yesterday as one of the two robbers.

To our brothers and sisters in Israel
From the Jewish Community Council
of Metropolitan Boston

The tears of joy that we shed with you over the courageous and brilliant rescue, Uganda, are accompanied by tears of sadness as we weep for the four of our people whose lives were lost.

Among those who sacrificed their lives so that others might live in freedom was a man we take pride in — Lt.-Col. Yehonatan Netanyahu. Born an American, well, America, Israel and all of us are diminished by his premature death; but we must affirm life, and with it the knowledge that Israel, and her people, by the victory over terrorism at Entebbe, have lighted a new torch for freedom and justice in the world. For that, we thank you.

Aled
COUTURE
an israel speciality

Police officer in Baranes case under probe

Attorney General Aharon Barak has begun an inquiry into the way in which Sgan Nitzav Shaul Marcus conducted the police investigation of Amos Baranes, now serving a life sentence for murdering girl soldier Rahel Heller in 1974.

The Supreme Court, in rejecting Baranes's appeal last Tuesday, had sharply criticized the police officer. It noted that the Haifa District Court, before which Baranes was tried, had found that Marcus had originally arrested Baranes, on charges he knew were false — concerning certain indecent acts. It had also criticized him for illegally holding Baranes in solitary confinement for three days, during which he was denied access to a lawyer. Supreme Court Justice Haim Cohn stressed on Tuesday that the courts had already censured Marcus for similar proceedings in the past. The fact that the officers had a legal background made the case even graver, he said. (Itim)

Baruch Levin buried in Jerusalem



The funeral took place on Har Hamenuhot on Friday of Dr. Baruch Shmuel Levin, prominent Jerusalem bacteriologist, founder of Rafa Laboratories and director of the Dvir publishing house. He died on Thursday at the age of 71.

Born in Vilna, Dr. Levin was the son of Shmaryahu Levin, one of the fathers of the Yishuv, and noted orator, Hebrew and Yiddish author, and founder of Dvir.

Baruch Levin was educated in Germany and arrived here in 1924, starting his career as a farmer in what is today the Borochov Quarter of Tel Aviv. He left in 1929 for the Sorbonne where he earned a degree in biological and biochemical studies. He returned here in 1934 and joined the Hebrew University research staff.

He developed a new concept in bacteriology known as continuous culture and developed a modern vaccine against anthrax. In 1940 he stopped a typhus epidemic by a locally-produced vaccine. His tiny research laboratory developed into Rafa, a large pharmaceutical firm and export enterprise.

He is survived by his second wife, Kaet, his sons Shmaryahu and Michael, and grandchildren. A.S.

Deficit reduced, but foreign debt to be \$9b by '77

TEL AVIV. — Despite a substantial decrease in the trade deficit this year, Israel's foreign debts will reach a sum of \$9,000m. by the end of 1976, Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz said on Friday.

During the past year's first five months he told attorneys at Beit Haparkit here, the trade gap was reduced by \$230m., and the Government's economic measures braked the deterioration of the economy. Exports grew by 18.5 per cent — a higher growth than forecast by the Government.

Arguing against proponents of larger cuts in the Government's budget, Rabinowitz said the country could not afford to incur large-scale unemployment, which would inevitably follow such cuts. The answer is additional steps to increase investments and bring about greater economic activity and growth of exports. He said the Government set itself a target of reducing the annual trade gap (not including defence purchases) from the current \$2,200m. per year to \$900m. by 1980. (Itim)

The Small Book Society
STELLA MARIS, HAIFA
Eil Fried — Organ
Tue, July 12, 1976, at 7.30 p.m.
Tickets: Garber

In deep sorrow we announce the death
of my beloved husband, architect

NAUM SALKIND

The funeral cortege will leave today, Sunday, July 11, 1976, at 3 p.m. from the Assuta Hospital Funeral Parlour, Tel Aviv.

Anita Salkind
and Family

Please abstain from condolence visits.

With deep sorrow we announce the sudden passing
of my husband, our father and grandfather

OTTO DOV PANZER

(formerly of Mor. Ostrava, Prague and Mauritius)

The funeral will leave at 4 p.m. today, Sunday, July 11, 1976, from his home at Shikun Ezerah 30, Hadera, for the Old Cemetery.

The bereaved family

In deep sorrow we announce the death of our dearly beloved

HERBERT STERNER

in Gothenburg, Sweden, July 8, 1976

His wife, Cissi
daughters Mirjam, Barbro, Eva and Ulla,
sons-in-law, grandchildren.

The American Organization of Tour Operators
to Israel
mourns the untimely passing of

NAOMI RIMON

May her family and the family of her brother,
Mordechai Ben Ari, be comforted among the
mourners of Zion

RAFA LABORATORIES LTD.
regret to announce the death of their founder

Dr. BARUCH SHMUEL LEVIN

The Management and Workers

We deeply mourn the death of

ELIAHU (Lutek) BAR

General Manager of Sefen Industries,
Emek Hayarden.

We share the grief of the family and
Kvutzat Kinneret.

The funeral will leave today, Sunday, July 11, 1976
at 4 p.m., from Kvutzat Kinneret.

A bus will leave at 1.00 p.m. from the Sefen offices in Tel Aviv,
Rehov Lincoln 17.

Sefen Industries, Emek Hayarden
The management and the staff.

We regret to announce the death of our dear husband,
father, brother and grandfather,

PERETZ RAJCHMAN

(of London and Netanya)

The funeral will take place today, Sunday, at 4 p.m.,
from 19 Rehov Dankner, Netanya.
Shiva will be at the same address.

His wife Rosy,
his children Frieda and Harry,
his brother Chiel and his sister Hella,
his grandchildren and all his relatives.

We announce with deep sorrow
the sudden death of our beloved

ZOFIA BEN-YOSEF

The funeral will leave at 2 p.m. today, Sunday, July 11, 1976,
from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour in Jerusalem for
Har Hamenuhot.

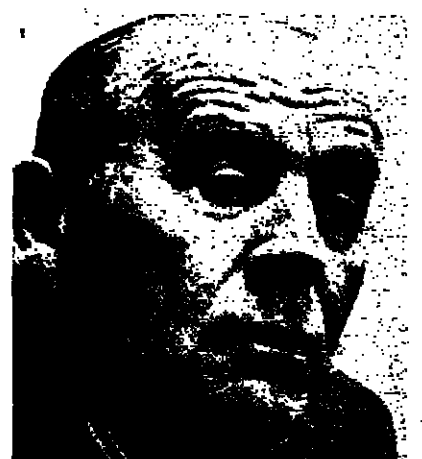
Her sister Ozgilia Patron and the family

Fifth annual Jewish Agency Assembly to tackle hard issues

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"We are going to do less, but we are going to do it better," is the message that Yosef Almog intends to bring to the delegates of the fifth annual Jewish Agency Assembly — his first as Agency Executive chairman — which opens in Jerusalem tonight.

Though still buoyant from Israel's brilliant rescue of hijacked passengers in Uganda last week, the



Yosef Almog

296 delegates and nearly 200 observers will have to dig deep into mundane but serious issues: the depressed state of aliya, the drop in contributions, differences in opinion between Israeli and Diaspora Jewry, the crisis in Jewish educa-

'You can't make big changes in only a few months'

tion, and the rather tarnished image of the Jewish Agency itself.

Almog, who declared before his election last January that the Executive chairmanship would be his "last stop," rejects any suggestions that his first six months in office have been "a disappointment."

"In a few months, you can't make big changes. It takes a great effort to raise the level of the Jewish Agency, and we are doing it — gradually but quietly — by rethinking our priorities and investigating ways of making changes," he says.

While conceding that there is room for improvement in the Agency's image, he stresses that the organization gets more criticism than it deserves. "All the complaints about absorption troubles from immigrants come to us, when we are not the address. Today's immigration and absorption apparatus is 'not good,' he adds. Either the Jewish Agency should handle both jobs, or the Absorption Ministry should. "We establish a clear-cut division between us regarding our responsibilities." If that third path is chosen, the Jewish Agency will then have less to do.

All the heavy baggage of funds, institutions and buildings that became part of the Agency in its earlier days when there was no Government of Israel will have to be evaluated as well, says Almog, to determine whether they should remain under its aegis.

The Agency chairman favours a reduction in the number of aliya emissaries, and added responsibility for those who are sent abroad. Information and help for integration can be provided by Israelis both in Israel and abroad, but motivation and inspiration can best be supplied by immigrants who settled successfully and Diaspora Jews who are committed to aliya.

Almog is not troubled by charges that the political nature of the Zionist movement cripples the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency. "The Jewish People are magnificently organized in move-

ments and bodies — even young people join Betar or the World Union of Jewish Students and are ideological," he notes, in his grey-haired office, with photos of Ben-Gurion and Weizmann looking down from the walls.

A high level of operations "can be reached," he says, even though members of the WZO Executive are chosen by their respective Zionist movements. At the next Zionist Congress in January, when a new Executive will be elected, Almog hopes "each movement will send its best man."

Once he himself is re-elected at the Congress, he says, he will have more responsibility and power, and "the results of our work will be visible more quickly."

He is also not vexed by a number of "leaks" from Jewish Agency and WZO Executive members since his election. "I am quite satisfied with cooperation in the Executive, even though there may be people who want to make gains by leaking information. (The Agency and WZO Comptroller's reports were formally released to the press after their substance was leaked to reporters shortly before.) The fact that there are leaks and interest in such information shows, at least, that there is some life in the organizations and something worth fighting for."

Sacher: Improve ways of choosing Agency heads

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON — A proposal will be raised at the Jewish Agency Assembly this week to regulate the appointment and length of service of heads and directors-general of Agency departments.

This proposal is being moved by Michael M. Sacher, the British member of the Agency Executive and Board of Governors, and the only member who is neither American nor Israeli. His father, the late Harry Sacher, was Agency treasurer in the 1930s when a previous attempt was made to include non-party leaders in this body. Michael Sacher, a member of the prominent Sack-Marks-Sacher family, is vice-chairman of the family firm — Marks and Spencer.

His proposals, drafted in his capacity as co-chairman of the Agency's structural organization committee, are explained thus: If either of the Agency's two deputy chairmen "becomes tragically incapacitated then we should not get into an ad hoc situation once again." Secondly, he wishes to clarify the methods whereby the heads and directors-general of Agency departments are selected and appointed, and in addition to codify their terms of office.

Looking back at the five years since the augmented Jewish Agency was reconstituted by the late Arye Elon, Sacher says it certainly brought Diaspora leaders into Agency decision making, and into consultations on the expenditure of



Michael Sacher

UJA and Keren Hayesod funds. He also saw the new Agency as having improved Diaspora leaders' understanding of problems, and in a limited way enabled them to provide expertise in such areas as the technical building field. On the other hand, Sacher added, "I don't think the Israelis on the Executive and the Board of Governors have moved as far as they might in completing this partnership."

Sacher had been asked to head the "watchdog" committee on the Agency Comptroller's report, and he told The Jerusalem Post that Agency Chairman Almog has already agreed to streamline follow-up procedures. But it was too early to say whether they are more effective than previous procedures, he said.

Haifa symposium on Jewish assimilation

World Jewish population shrinking

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA — The world Jewish population is shrinking, because of assimilation, inter-marriage, and a decline in the Jewish content both in the Diaspora and in Israel, Hebrew University scholar Sergio Della Pergola told Friday's closing session of a symposium on Jewish Assimilation, held by Haifa University and the Historical Documentation Centre.

"Informed estimates suggest that intermarriages in the Soviet Union are as high as 50 per cent. The figure is about the same in West Europe. In the U.S. about 40 per cent," said Dr. Della Pergola.

"It must be understood that in most cases intermarriage does not necessarily imply a definite will to assimilate. Intermarriages are the product of personal relations. Jews no longer live in well organized communities, but in large cities in which they are a small minority. Both in East and West they are highly educated, pursue mainly free professions, or white-collar occupations. They are coming into daily professional and social contact with many groups of the population. Such contacts develop a common cultural and social understanding," Della Pergola explained.

He said he expected the trend of intermarriage to grow. Israel therefore has the duty to plan and carry out a policy of combating this demographic crisis by intensive Jewish education here and in the Diaspora.

By SHAY SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — A panel of Shiloah Institute researchers summed up a week-long seminar on the Arab-Israel conflict at Tel Aviv University on Friday with the prediction that the conflict is likely to continue in the foreseeable future, though with lesser intensity.

The panelists were Prof. Eliahu Shaked, head of the Institute, Prof. Shimon Shamir, head of the University's history department; Dr. Daniel Dishon and Alon Har-Even, director of the Institute.

Har-Even said 10 permanent factors influence events in this region:

- Israel will continue to exist among Arab countries in an area which the Arabs claim.
- The thinking of the Arab rulers will continue to be narrowly Arabic and Moslem, as opposed to the pluralistic outlook of the West.

Summing up the four days of lectures and debates, Prof. Bela Vago said that experts from here and abroad agreed that the Communist design for solving the Jewish problem through enforced total assimilation inside Communist society had failed. The revival of Jewish consciousness, the resurgence of anti-Semitism within the Soviet establishment and the refusal of Soviet society, all socialist claims notwithstanding, to integrate the Jewish people, illustrated the failure of that design after 60 years in the Soviet Union and 30 years in the other East European states.

There was no such agreement among experts about the American Jewish situation. Some argued, Prof. Vago said, that American Jews would preserve their Jewish identity for many generations to come. Others, among them Arthur Hertzberg, chairman of the American Jewish Congress, held that the Jews might disappear into American society in a short time. Some speakers regarded cultural and social assimilation as a desirable and even inevitable process. Others spoke of it as a "disease" and not a natural development that had always been part of Jewish existence.

Though he was not scheduled to speak, Shlomo Breznitz, next year's Haifa University rector, and the only psychologist to attend the four-day symposium (to which only historians were invited), called for action and a change of course.

"In the reciprocal relationship be-

tween us and the Jews in the Diaspora, we congratulate those who decide to immigrate and ignore those who remain where they are. It is a mistake to maintain contact only on the basis of voluntary financial support of Israel. We are not rich in scientific knowledge and culture which abound among U.S. Jewry. We must find ways toward closer involvement toward a closer partnership for the benefit of both sides. When volunteers come from the U.S. let us not make them pick fruit and harvest vegetables only. We must offer them real challenges, make them share our life problems, thinking and decisions," Prof. Breznitz urged.

Savoyon student wins golf event

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

CAESAREA — Seventeen-year-old student Shay Cohen of Savoyon yesterday won the monthly medal golf tournament here with a 66 net score, one stroke ahead of Cyril Kaufman of Raanana. Eli Golan of Herzliya Pituah was third with a net 69.

Alec Ratbouse of Tel Aviv won the "B" division with a 69 net score, one ahead of Ellis Kachaner of Tel Aviv. Yoav Auerbach of Tel Aviv won the "C" division with a 71 from Mike Manor of Tel Aviv who returned a net 72 score.

Shiloah Institute seminar concludes:

Arab-Israel conflict to continue, but with decreased intensity

- Inter-Arab developments and frictions could diminish the intensity of the Arab-Israel conflict, but not suspend it.
- All Arab countries agree on the ultimate strategic goal — the destruction of Israel. But in forming policy, each country puts its national interest first.
- PLO will continue to be the Arab factor which sees the conflict with Israel as a vital priority. PLO's strength will come, as before, from the interaction between the Arab states.
- The cost of the military option will constitute a hindrance, which must bring Israel's neighbours, particularly Egypt, into greater dependence on other Arab countries.
- The actual plans of the Arabs will depend on a paradoxical combination: their estimate of Israel's strength and their antipa-

tion of Israel's disintegration from within.

- After the U.S. presidential elections in 1977, the conflict is likely to reach a critical stage, leading either to war or to another partial agreement.
- The importance of the nuclear factor will emerge in the next decade.
- The conflict will not be resolved in the next few years, but, possibly, it will be reduced in scope.

However, Prof. Shamir, who generally favours attempts to explore the possibility of reaching a *modus vivendi* with Egypt, remarked that "the last interim agreements have not reduced the intensity of the conflict." He also claimed that the Palestinians were "a marginal factor" in the conflict, but that "without the Palestinians, no Arab statesman would be able to obtain the Arab world's approval of a settlement."

Egged, Dan agree to form partnership

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — The country's two largest bus cooperatives, Egged and Dan, decided on Thursday night to form a partnership starting September 1, Egged spokesman Gideon Tahmor told The Jerusalem Post. This will be the first step towards a full merger of the two cooperatives at the beginning of next year.

The Ministry of Transport and Dan had been prodding Egged for many years to do this, but Egged, mainly because of its internal problems, has been reluctant.

Some Dan members have lately been opposed to the merger, because of Egged's financial difficulties. But the Dan management decided to go ahead with the merger talks because of the need to expand their lines, which are centred in the Greater Tel Aviv area.

Egged hopes that a merger will lead to more efficient operations and improved service.

The decision to form a partnership is subject to approval by the Egged management and its 120-man executive body (*Asifot Eizovshet*). At Dan it will have to be approved by the management, the executive and a general meeting of all the members.

As of September 1, the two cooperatives will pool all their financial resources. They will also start running their buses under a single national time schedule.

The main problems that will have to be settled by next year will be the financial and legal aspects of the merger. In the meantime, the working conditions and salaries of the members of the two cooperatives will be equalized.

Plans in for Eilat airport

A German delegation, representing the Frankfurt airport administration, on Friday presented the Transport Ministry with a construction plan for Eilat's proposed international airport. The plan was drawn up based on an outline by Israel's Civil Aviation Administration officials.

The decision to turn Eilat's airport international was made last year, when a Scandinavian charter airline granted permission to land jet liners there. Soon afterward the Transport Ministry outlined plans for expansion of the airport, 11 kms. north of the city, including a 2.5km strip later to be lengthened to 3.5kms. Minister Gad Ya'acobi, outlining the plans in January, said the construction plan would be submitted in February, and work on the new airport would begin in April.

According to the Transport Minister, the new airport would cost some IL80m. (in January 1976 prices), and Arvia would be able to fly jets there by 1978, thus making possible reduced air fares.

Habadniks host 95 war orphans

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KFAR HABAD — The Habadniks here are currently playing host to a group of 95 war orphans and their mothers.

The group of 13-year-old boys and their mothers arrived at the village last Thursday and will spend two weeks at a special summer camp preparing for their Bar Mitzvah. They will also take trips to different army bases.

This week they go to Jerusalem, where they will visit the Western Wall and be received by President Katzir. The communal Bar Mitzvah ceremony will be held at the synagogue in the village on August 16, and the hassidim will throw a party for them.

Nesher fined IL1,000 for polluting in '67

HAIFA — It took six years and a tortuous journey through the courts, until the Magistrate's Court here last week convicted the Nesher Cement plant of polluting the air, and imposed a fine of IL1,000.

The main reason for the light fine, according to Judge Micha Lindenstrauss, was that Nesher has meanwhile installed filters at a cost of IL15m. on its smoke stacks, and has vested additional sums in anti-pollution research. (The filters' installation was completed recently to comply with a regulation signed by the Interior and Health Ministers.)

But Judge Lindenstrauss — the fourth judge to deal with the case — passed his judgment on to the Attorney-General, with a protest against the lightness of the maximum sentence for which the law calls — IL2,000. He suggested the Attorney-General consider asking the legislators to revise this upward, since this maximum fine was set in 1961, and may no longer be "suitable to the times."

The charges against Nesher were preferred in 1971, and referred to a violation in 1967-68. Chief Magistrate Ya'acov Hans Lewin, who began hearing the case, retired in 1974, and the case passed to Judge Yitzhak Ya'acobi-Shvili. The latter, in mid-1975, decided to dismiss the charges, because these merely mentioned "great quantities" of dust and gases, without specifying amounts. The prosecution appealed to the District Court, which overruled this and returned the case for continued hearing — remarking at the same time that this was a serious example of footdragging in the legal process. (Itm)

Telephone tokens will cost the same

Telephone tokens will remain at their current price of 50 agora, while the Communications Ministry will absorb the newly-instituted VAT, a ministry spokesman announced on Friday.

He said the public was now holding 20 million tokens — more than enough for routine use of all the country's public telephones. All the same, the ministry will this week sell several hundred thousand more tokens — apparently because many of those already sold are being hoarded, in expectation of a price rise.

At the same time, the ministry is taking steps to reduce hoarding by converting public phones to accept coins instead of tokens. In the past year 200 phones using a 50-agora coin have been installed, and another 2,000 such instruments are now being manufactured, the spokesman said.

A NEW SCHOLARSHIP fund for Sephardi students was announced by Bar-Ilan University last week. The fund has been set up in memory of Moshe Carasso, late chairman of Israel Discount Bank, by his sons.

Weizman: time to stop chewing over '73 war

TEL AVIV — The IDF's Entebbe rescue operation has put an end to the depression produced by the Yom Kippur War, and it is time to stop analysing and investigating the consequences of that war, Herut's Ezer Weizman declared on Friday.

Speaking to the Commercial and Industrial Club here, the former Air Force commander said the freeing of hijacked Israeli and Jewish airline passengers had once again "proved this people's strength in its ability to do the unbelievable in this frustrated and foul world."

He praised Prime Minister Rabin's daring decision to act, noting that there was no substitute for initiative in war. Had convicted terrorists been released as the hijackers had demanded, there was no telling how much this would have lowered morale in Israel and the world.

Weizman also noted that the operation had changed the attitude toward the army. It showed that the post-1973 housecleaning there had already gone very far.

The Entebbe operation had been staged to correct mistakes already committed, he said. It should teach other nations that the world has become a very small place, and that they must guard their planes as they do their streets.

Weizman called on the Government to show similar initiative in attacking internal problems. "I believe that Israel needs a change," he said. "If the present Government brings it about, then it will call down blessings upon itself." In any case, the Likud would be setting up its own task force to give the country an opposition which could become an effective, intelligent and united government, he said. (Itm)

Last-minute goal ties Beersheba Hapoel with West Germans

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV — Beersheba Hapoel, the Israel league champions, and Herta-Berlin, the West German first division soccer club, yesterday drew 3:3 in a European inter-toto game in Beersheba.

Beersheba Hapoel were saved from defeat with the last kick of the game, when Israel Vogel scored the equaliser. Some 10,000 Beersheba fans got their money's worth of goals and good football, in a match of changing fortunes.

Beersheba Hapoel opened with a series of attacks, and in the fifth minute took the lead with a lovely goal by Rafi Eliahu. The Berliners,

who included several German internationals, swung into the attack and scored three goals within 15 minutes, through Grundi, Kostede and Bruck.

Each goal was a gem. In the 33rd minute, Numa put Beersheba back in the game with a header after Ellahu's shot was pushed out by German international keeper Horst Volter.

In the second half, the pace of the game slowed considerably, but in the last 15 minutes Beersheba put heavy pressure on the Herta defence, which was rewarded with a fine goal by Vogel, after Ofer took a long throw-in.

Beersheba Hapoel, in its three inter-toto games, have won one and drawn two matches.

Been favoured in Israel open golf

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

CAESAREA — The Israel open golf championship over 72 holes will be played on four consecutive days starting Wednesday, with the best players to be chosen for the Israel team to the Eisenhower trophy world amateur golf championship in Portugal later this year.

This will be the first year that Israel will enter a team to the Eisenhower trophy.

Favoured to win the Israel open is Laurie Ben of Herzliya 'B' who

is on vacation from a golfing scholarship in Miami. His biggest challenge may come from two soldiers, 20-year-old Neil Shochet, the national champion for the past three years, and Barry Mandel. Charlie Mandelstamm of Hadera, Mike Ossip of Herzliya Pituah and Cyril Kaufman of Raanana are expected to play prominent roles.

Play will commence at 1.15 p.m. each day, except for next Saturday, when the final round will be played, and the first players will tee off at 8.45 a.m.

'Used to spread lies about police'

Judge in hotel fire case: mini-trials must stop

NETANYA — A local magistrate called on Friday for an end to the practice of conducting "mini-trials" (trials-within-trials) on the admissibility of evidence.

Judge Aharon Segalson made the call in dismissing claims by David Amar, 19, that he had been forced into stating that he knew beforehand of plans to set fire to Netanyahu's Park Hotel last March. (Five people died in the blaze.)

In a detailed decision, Judge Segalson called for complete abolition of the mini-trials, which he said are misused by offenders as a complete nothing but to damage the image of the police. "Day after day we hear defendants claiming they have been beaten by the police and reciting horror stories that only a sick mind could invent, and in the ensuing mini-trial it is then shown that all their claims were completely groundless," the judge said.

The claims, which have meanwhile hurt the police's image, "are made to the judge, but are really aimed at the media, which hurry to publicize the accused's story even though it turns out to be false. The mini-trial harms the public, complicates and drags out judicial procedures, and consumes valuable

time," Judge Segalson said. "Defendants simply use it to delay a decision, hoping that deliverance will come their way in the meantime."

Amar, the subject of this particular mini-trial, is one of four persons being tried for the Park Hotel blaze. Mordechai Azrad and Moshe Kahalon are charged with actually setting the fire, and Tauri Hayon with supplying the petrol for it.

A fifth man, David Suaron, was at first charged with the arson, but was later charged — and convicted — just of trying to extort IL50,000 from the hotel owners. He is now serving a three-year term.

Amar had told police that he overheard Azrad and Kahalon planning the alleged arson. After this was ruled in evidence, his actual trial for failing to inform the police of the blaze began. The first witness to take the stand, Zion Haddad, admitted that he knew the four defendants, but denied that he had seen them together on the night of the fire.

As Haddad had told the police that he had seen the four together, he was declared a hostile witness. At the prosecution's request Haddad was remanded for ten days. (Itm)

ALMOST ALL of the Arvia civilian flights operating Herald aircraft are now using Ben-Gurion Airport instead of Sde Dov, Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi informed Mayor Shlomo Lahat of Tel Aviv on Friday. This was done in an effort to reduce the noise and ecological disturbances to residents neighbouring on Sde Dov, Ya'acobi said.

TONIGHT
Diaspora
Yeshiva Band
8.50 p.m.
Beit Ha'am, Jerusalem

"GAN"
APARTMENTS
IN PETAH-TIKVA
ARE THE BEST
FOR LIVING
AND INVESTING
"1"

Israel joins Inter-American Dev't Bank

WASHINGTON — Israel and eight other countries formally became members of the Inter-American Development Bank yesterday. They are the first states outside the Western Hemisphere to join the financial institution that is made up of the U.S., Canada and 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries.

These nine countries signed the Declaration of Madrid in December 1974, indicating their intention to join the bank once their parliamentary procedures could be accomplished. Austria, Italy and the Netherlands also signed the declaration, and they are expected to become bank members shortly. Since then, France has announced its intention to join.

The Inter-American Bank has been negotiating for four years to get more capital. While the non-western hemisphere countries are full members, their voting is limited and the bank will not lose its inter-American character, it is learned.

Israel's input of \$9,985,522 is the smallest of the contributions to be made by the nine new members and the four others slated to join. The total contributions of the 13 countries are approximately \$580m. Bank officials noted that by being a member a country will enable its producers to bid on projects to be financed by bank loans which in 1975 totalled about \$1,600,000m. (JTA)

Nixon is disbarred in New York

NEW YORK — Former president Richard Nixon was ordered disbarred in New York State last week. The order came from a state appeals court, which ruled on obstruction of justice charges brought by the city bar association.

"We find that the evidence... warrants the imposition of the most severe sanction available to the court," the majority said in a 4-to-1 decision.

Nixon had refused to defend himself on the charges, but the appellate division of the State Supreme Court said: "No reason whatever has been shown why a respondent who has chosen to reject or ignore service may by stony silence postpone judgment indefinitely."

Nixon had previously resigned from the California bar, but under the New York procedure, he could not resign his membership in this state's bar unless he acknowledged guilt by stating he was unable to defend himself on the charges.

The committee filed five charges against Nixon, including obstructing the FBI investigation into the Watergate break-in, and concealing evidence of unlawful activities by members of his staff and the Committee to Re-elect the President.

The appellate court said each of the allegations was substantiated by evidence from Nixon's White House tapes or testimony given to various congressional committees. (AP)

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Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

Rightist army revolt put down in Peru

LIMA. — Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez was firmly in control yesterday having survived a brief and apparently bloodless army revolt.

Military chiefs threw their support behind the 54-year-old President early yesterday after the government accused a rightist general of stirring rebellion.

Sources close to the military said rebel Gen. Carlos Bobbio Centurion, commanding officer of an army training base near here, on Friday refused to accept an order relieving him of his post.

Some men sided with the general and there was a fierce gun battle inside the barracks at Chorrillos, 15 km. from the city centre, the sources said.

Guards at the base yesterday said the general, who had been dismissed following disagreement with army commander Gen. Jorge Fajardo Maldonado, was later arrested and taken away by helicopter. The guards told foreign newsmen there were no casualties.

Gen. Morales Bermudez, who declared a national emergency and clamped Lima under night curfew on July 1, was closeted until early yesterday morning with ministers and military commanders in the presidential palace.

The navy, army, air force and police commanders and five regional military chiefs all announced their continued support for the President and the government's left-inspired social revolution as the meeting ended.

Rain leaves Europe still drought-struck

LONDON. — Clouds returned to northern European skies yesterday but failed to bring enough rain to end the record drought threatening the continent's food and water supplies.

"A few showers are not going to make any difference to anything," said an official of the Anglia Water Authority, Britain's biggest. "What we really need are some monsoon rains."

It was the first appreciable rain in most parts of Europe for more than two weeks during which temperatures had soared into the 90s. Danish agriculture experts said the downpour was worth millions of kroner to farmers and renewed hopes for a record harvest. Dublin was flooded by heavy all-night rain and several main roads into the Irish capital were under water.

But the rain was lighter in northern Italy and most of central Europe and Britain. And weather officials said it would do little to relieve what for most countries is the most serious drought on record. Most areas have had less than half their normal rainfall this year.

In Italy, which remained parched despite the scattered showers in the north, birds were reported fleeing the countryside to seek water in the parks of Milan city. Thirst- and hunger-crazed rabbits also were on the move, being killed in their hundreds as they searched for food.

West Germany reported the rain didn't come in time to prevent the slaughter of hundreds of head of livestock for lack of fodder.

There also was no relief for France's rain-starved cereal, sugar beet and dairy regions.

But the grape-growers reported bumper crops on the way — if it rains a little by the end of the season.

Forest fires continued to be a problem. One blocked the highway from Antwerp north into Holland on Thursday, and another in Scotland at one point threatened 40.5m. litres of Scotch whiskey stored at the village of Tomatin in Inverness-shire.

(UPI, AP)

Thousands demonstrate against France's fast-breeder reactor

By JACK MAURICE

PARIS. — Hostility to France's fast-breeder nuclear reactor Super-Phenix, which is about to be built at Creys-Malville on the Rhone River near Lyons, has crystallized around a local unlicensed radio station which is broadcasting appeals to scrap the project as a threat to human life and health.

The site chosen for Super-Phenix was occupied for five days recently by tens of thousands of demonstrators who flooded from as far afield as Britain, Germany and Switzerland. The demonstrators demanded that the programme be postponed for at least five years while a referendum is held by the population of the Dauphine Alps.

The protesters were driven out by riot police with tear-gas bombs. The site is now ready for the construction teams of Electricite de France, the French electricity board. It is probably only a matter of time before the unlicensed transmitter is silenced.

The French Government, which has spent 400 million francs and kept 3,000 technicians and engineers busy for 20 years on research into

fast-breeder reactors, is determined to push ahead.

Super-Phenix will have an output of 1,200 megawatts. It is derived from the experimental Phenix reactor with a capacity of 250 megawatts which is operating at Marcoule near Avignon. The advantage of the fast-breeder over classical nuclear reactors is that once it receives its initial load of plutonium its uranium fuel can be used over and over again.

According to Electricite de France, one kilogram of natural uranium produces 45,000 kilowatts of electricity in a classical power station. In a fast-breeder reactor it yields 1,200,000 kilowatts, equivalent to 300 tons of fuel.

France's EDF and Atomic Energy Commission (Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique) argue that the country needs fast-breeder because governments which possess the world's biggest uranium reserves — Canada, the U.S., Australia — are reluctant to sell in the expectation of fast price rises over the next few years.

The French authorities could find food for thought in the disappointments experienced by other coun-

tries in developing fast-breeder. The Soviet reactor at Shvetchenko, with an output of 350 megawatts, was seriously damaged at the end of 1973 by a chemical explosion. The British reactor at Dounreay, which like France's Phenix began operating in 1973, has still not attained full power.

In the U.S., projects for fast-breeder have been set back several years. The 350 megawatt prototype which is scheduled at Clinch River has still not received the green light from the national regulatory commission which is fraught by doubts about environmental hazards. Costs have doubled over the past two years to reach \$2b.

Many scientists estimate that the risk of what they call a "nuclear excursion" is 100 times as likely in a breeder reactor as in a classical atomic power station. But the French Government seems unperturbed by these considerations. Minister of Industry Michel d'Ornano says: "France must profit on a big scale from its technological achievements in breeder reactors. These are the power stations of the future."

Ten dead in Djibouti rioting

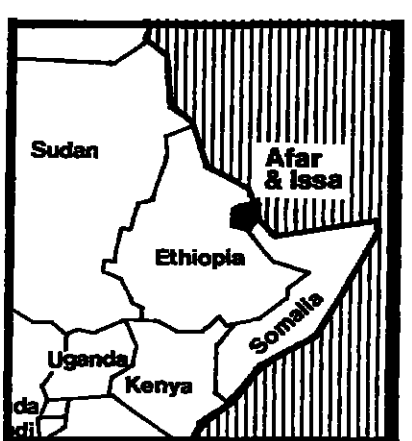
PARIS. — About 10 people were killed and 50 wounded in the French Red Sea territory of the Afars and Issas yesterday in dawn clashes between the two tribes.

One French resident in Djibouti, the territory's capital, said in a telephone conversation: "Hostilities are crammed with people severely injured and the death toll could be higher." A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed.

French officials in Paris said the clashes began with fights between supporters of Ali Aref Bourhan's National Union of Independence, which has called for close ties with France after the territory's forthcoming independence, and the opposition African Popular League for Independence (LPAI).

Aref is an Afar, while the Issas, who number about 60,000 among the Red Sea enclave's 125,000 population, provide the main support for the LPAI. One French official commented "we don't know whether the clashes were political or racial."

The correspondent of the French state radio in Djibouti, however, indicated that the violence was tribal. He said that at 1 a.m. local time, some hours after a meeting of opposition leaders, a group of Issas gathered outside the home of



the brother of Ali Aref, set it ablaze and killed three people. They also injured Abdallah Aref (the brother), who managed to escape.

At dawn other groups of Issas attacked the Afar quarter of Djibouti "in a frenzy of violence," the reporter said. "I saw an old man stoned and battered to death while police forces were encircled by a mad crowd of Issas. Police were surrounded and helicopters had to come to free them from the crowd of rioters."

Police said order was restored

shortly after 9 a.m. (8 a.m. Israel time).

Informed sources said the atmosphere in Djibouti became tense following Aref's return from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting in Mauritania.

There were rumours the Premier might now resign, the sources added.

The territory's future was one of the major stumbling blocks at the OAU summit. Its two neighbours, Somalia and Ethiopia, both have strategic interests in Djibouti and neither wish to see it fall under the influence of the other after independence. The Issas, who make up a majority of the population, are allied with Somalia and the Afars have traditional links with Ethiopia.

The Issas see the French as primarily responsible for keeping Aref in power for the past 15 years.

Recent talks in Paris on a date for independence were inconclusive. French officials currently would like to see a referendum over independence held within a few months, with independence itself being proclaimed some time early next year.

(Reuters, AP)

Threat to cancel games

(Continued from page one)

on the Taiwan issue that they might pull out of the games even if the committee goes ahead with a compromise settlement.

Harold Henning, U.S. president of the international swimming federation, said: "I have told the president of the IOC that this political interference must be strongly resisted. The IOC must not weaken, otherwise it could be the end of the Olympic movement."

Kilianin has insisted the dispute is over a fundamental principle, not simply over China. The committee claims it deals only with sports bodies and not with governments and that by recognizing the Taiwan Olympic Committee as the Republic of China it implies no recognition of any political regime.

Canada has been pressured by China, which has applied for recognition by the committee and demanded that Taiwan be kicked out of the games.

Canada allowed two officials of the Taiwan team to travel to Montreal, but the rest of the party was refused permission to enter because they did not have visas. The athletes of all other countries have been allowed in on Olympic identity cards only.

The fact that two Taiwanese officials were allowed in, however, raised hopes in Olympic sources that the Canadian Government was ready for negotiations.

A senior member of the IOC was quoted in Helsinki yesterday as saying a compromise seemed likely in the Taiwan dispute.

Erik von Frenckell of Finland said in a telephone interview from Montreal with the Finnish news paper "Helsingin Sanomat" that Taiwan might drop its insistence on competing under the name of the Republic of China. Von Frenckell said it now seemed likely that the Canadian Government and IOC could accept a solution under which Taiwan would take part as Formosa, the name it used in the Rome Olympics in 1960.

Tanzania's withdrawal from the games follows a rumble of rebellion among African countries over New Zealand's rugby team decided to go ahead with its South African tour.

The Africans have talked of withdrawing from the Olympics, but this was the first official announcement of the kind. The committee waited to see if other African countries would follow Tanzania's lead. Abraham Ordia, secretary of the Supreme Council for African Sport, was in Montreal earlier this week but left for the U.S. He is expected back this weekend. Ordia led an all-African campaign in 1972 that resulted in Rhodesia being banned from the Olympics.

Lance Cross, international committee member for New Zealand, said his country's Olympic committee had nothing to do with the rugby tour and hadn't infringed Olympic rules in any way. "New Zealand has not even scratched the Olympic charter," Cross said. The African countries would have no case for pulling out. I hope they will see the sense and come and compete." (AP, Reuters)

S. Africa acts to provide electricity to all Soweto

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa. — White authorities appear to be moving quickly to ease unrest in black townships that erupted in violence last month, leaving at least 176 persons killed.

The South African Cabinet, it was learned Friday, gave the go-ahead last week to provide electricity to all homes in the black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg.

That decision follows an announcement earlier last week that the compulsory use of the Dutch-based Afrikaans language in black schools, which sparked a student demonstration June 16, has been dropped. The students prefer English.

The school language issue is now widely regarded as the main reason for the student protests in Soweto which escalated into a week of rioting and looting in the segregated black townships around Johannesburg and the capital of Pretoria.

Soweto's critical lack of public facilities, including electricity, is widely regarded as a major cause of unrest in the township where over one million blacks live.

Of 100,000 homes in Soweto, only about 30,000 have electricity, meaning tens of thousands of blacks must live without simple amenities like electric lights, radios and heaters. Most streets are without lights, contributing to Soweto's high crime rate.

The Johannesburg "Star" Friday quoted Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Bantu (African) Administration Board, as saying the electrification of Soweto would cost the equivalent of over \$60m, and would take five to seven years to complete.

The government decision on power for Soweto and the language issue appear to be significant concessions to urban blacks in South Africa, where four million whites rule the destiny of 18 million voteless blacks.

Lack of finances has been a major problem for the board, which administers Soweto, and studies of how to electrify Soweto have been underway for years.

"I am convinced we can do it within the next five to seven years," Mulder said. "The provision of electricity is a matter of the highest priority for the board."

Mulder said after the riots there would be increased consultations on a regular basis between white and black leaders in future.

Whether further concessions will be made to uplift the conditions of blacks living outside tribal homelands or reserves in "white" South Africa is not clear.

But Prime Minister John Vorster, regarded as a pragmatic politician, appears to be moving in the direction of change after the township violence in which over 1,000 persons were injured.

(AP)

John Birch Society to open university

BELMONT, Mass. — The John Birch Society, a right-wing organization that warns of a worldwide conspiracy against the U.S., plans to open a university, according to spokesman John McManus.

"It will be small to start, but we plan to build a liberal arts curriculum that will have law, medical and engineering schools," McManus said. "We believe it will become the finest university in the world."

The school, to be called John Birch University, will open in September 1979, McManus said, adding that the society hoped to find a site in California. He said the president of the school will be Col. Laurence E. Bunker, 74, a one-time personal aide to Gen. Douglas MacArthur. (AP)

Cosmonauts refuse day off in space

MOSCOW. — The two cosmonauts aboard the Soviet Union's orbiting Salyut space laboratory yesterday refused to take a scheduled day off from work and insisted on continuing to check scientific equipment on board, Tass news agency reported.

After briefly consulting the mission's medical advisers, ground control agreed to the change of programme and suggested the cosmonauts decide for themselves when to take time off, Tass said.

Meanwhile, Viking 1, searching for a place to land, has switched its orbital position above Mars for the third time. The spacecraft, its landing twice delayed, began analysing the new "west-northwest" site, feeding data back to the jet propulsion laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., where scientists began viewing new photographs yesterday.

(Reuters, AP)

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THIS WEEK at the TEL AVIV MUSEUM

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Tel Aviv Museum, 27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech

Johnny Friedlander, Etchings, Zacks Hall

Noemi Smiliansky, Etchings, 1966-76, Graphics Hall

Meeting with artist Noemi Smiliansky at the Museum on Tuesday, July 13, at 8.30 p.m.

Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 6 Rehov Tarnat

Creative Youth at the Tel Aviv Museum. Work by pupils

of the Museum's Youth Workshop. The pupils will

demonstrate printing of woodcuts and etchings. Monday

10.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m., Tuesday 7.00-9.00 p.m.

Visiting hours at both buildings: Sun, Mon, Wed, Thurs,

10 a.m.-5 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.-4 p.m.); Tues, 10 a.m.-1

p.m.; 4-10 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-7 p.m.); Fri 10

a.m.-9 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.); Sat. 7-11 p.m.

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MIDDLE EAST SCENE

The worst week for the Arabs

The past week might well be recorded as one of the darkest in Arab history as the Arab world, stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Persian Gulf bubbled with military and political turmoil. Certainly it was the worst period since the 1973 October war, which was the last high point of Arab unity.

Many Arab commentators seemed pained that Israel's lightning raid into Uganda and the military expertise it entailed, should have coincided with the outbreak of wide-scale inter-Arab dissension.

At the western tip of the Arab area, Morocco and Mauritania were up in arms against Algeria, which renewed its pledge to support the dissident Polisario movement. This

movement is seeking independence for the former Spanish Sahara — carved up earlier this year between Morocco and Mauritania. A previous military confrontation between the latter two countries, and sister Algeria as well, has in the meantime turned into a political conflict which the Organization of African Unity just agreed to tackle after several Arab mediators failed to settle it.

Not far from there, Tunisia last week declared itself in open confrontation with Libya after disclosing that Libyan head of state Muammar Gaddafi was training "revolutionary" troops in Tunisia. "Reactionary" Arab regimes — presumably in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

The Tunisian disclosure followed news that Gaddafi had sent a force of some 1,000 men on an abortive mission to unseat President Ja'afar Numeiry of Sudan, a fellow Arab. Gaddafi's reported involvement in Sudan's coup attempt rekindled the rift between Libya and neighbouring Egypt which has often expressed fears of the Libyan leader's "mad ambitions" in the region.

In the east, a decade-old dispute between Syria and Iraq over which of the two governments was the seat of true Ba'athist socialism and Arab nationalism, neared one of its periodic boiling points as Baghdad continued to mass troops on its border with Syria. This was reportedly to press Damascus into joining an active anti-Israeli front also comprising Libya, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Despite all these rifts, Lebanon's 16-month-old civil war remained the most explosive of all inter-Arab conflicts. There the strife redefined itself as a basic conflict between the Lebanese, mainly the Christians, and the Palestinians. Earlier, it was more of a struggle between Christians and Moslems, and also between pro-Syrians and those who are opposed to Damascus.

The PLO, which had joined Syria in an alliance opposing Egypt's 16-month-old settlement with Israel last September, now became Syria's arch-enemy on the battlefield. At the same time, the PLO turned for support to two Arab camps, both involved in their own conflicts: one of these is Egypt, now trying to bury its own political hatchets with Syria, and the other is composed of Iraq, Libya and Algeria, which suspect that both Egypt and Syria are out to gain control of the PLO in order to further promote U.S.-inspired Middle East policies.

The Arab League Council, made up of Arab foreign ministers, is scheduled to convene in the Egyptian capital tomorrow to discuss the failure of recent joint Arab efforts to mediate the Lebanese struggle to survive. The Arab League obviously hopes to persuade the Arabs to act decisively to end the Lebanese strife which has aggravated other inter-Arab conflicts. Looking at the Arab map, however, the league might find itself confronted with more than one Lebanon at issue.

"There is some kind of a curse on us Arabs. Every time we band together, something happens and we fall apart," Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said recently. His spokesman often put the blame on the U.S. and Israel, but at the same time they hint that the source of the curse might be the Soviet Union, which is ostensibly trying to split the Arabs with the aim of maintaining a foothold in the region.

VALLETTA — PRESIDENT MUHAMMAD Gaddafi of Libya came on several occasions to Malta, collected the island's highest decorations, then told the Maltese people that he proposed to be the piper and intends to call the tune.

He recently told a rally in Cospicua, a dockyard town where Malta's Prime Minister Dom Mintoff was born 60 years ago, that his off-rich country would continue to support any Maltese government so long as it stayed out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or was not aligned to it in some way. Furthermore, Libya would be with the Maltese people who opposed NATO.

It was a blunt, perhaps undiplomatic warning and, to many Maltese an intrusion into purely Maltese affairs, but the fiery Colonel who on September 1, 1969 toppled the British monarchy and has since aligned himself with every radical movement from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to the Provisional Wing of the Irish Republican Army, said it and repeated it without as much as batting an eyelid.

Gaddafi was of course thinking of March 1979 when the present agreement Malta has with Britain and NATO, and under which bases are leased for an annual rental of £14m, falls off and a British presence which began in 1800 will disappear altogether.

The warning was not of course directed at Mintoff. The Maltese Prime Minister, like Gaddafi, would like to see all foreign navies — and by that he means both the American and Russian fleets, out of the Mediterranean. Nor was it directed at the British who, having more or less been agreed on by their NATO allies to retain a foothold in Malta even if the island was then considered to be merely of negative value, have said they could not afford to pay for the renewal of the agreement and anyway, are virtually withdrawing from the Mediter-

Decline of Cairo's press

By IRENE BEESON

CAIRO — "We have a one hundred per cent free press," President Anwar Sadat told a French magazine recently.

While conceding that the Arab Socialist Union (Egypt's only political organization) owned the press, he added that it "never interferes."

"No one gives any instructions to the editors."

When this statement appeared in the Cairo newspapers with other excerpts from the interview, an Egyptian journalist remarked that it must have slipped in by mistake. He is one of the constantly expanding body of Egyptian journalists who have had their professional activities restricted by Presidential decrees to showing up at the office to collect their pay.

In the days of Gamal Abdul Nasser, Egyptian intellectuals recall, it was said that Lebanon had a press, while Egypt had newspapers. Nowadays, they say, Egypt cannot live up even to that claim.

The view that Egypt's press is in lamentable shape is not limited to embittered pressmen and left-wing dissidents. It is general among Egyptians and is shared by Western diplomats and foreign correspondents who have noted a sharp decline since Sadat set out on his "liberalization" crusade.

Readers complain that today's Cairo papers are uniformly like propaganda or public relations handouts; that reporting is blatantly biased, especially in official policy and foreign affairs; important world events are under-reported, unreported or slanted; there is no editorial analysis.

"We are boldly embarking on liquidating the restrictions clamped on freedom," Sadat announced in February 1974 when he decided to lift censorship.

Egyptian pressmen were sceptical. A couple of days earlier, Sadat had issued a decree dismissing Muhammad Hassanin Heykal, Chief Editor of "al-Ahram," after he had written two articles warning of the dangers of excessive Arab reliance on the United States.

A recent pronouncement on the freedom of the press, by Sadat led to shelling two more of Egypt's most respected writers. Mohammed Sayed Ahmed, editorial writer and Lutfi el-Kholi, editor of the political weekly "al-Talela" and columnist in "al-Ahram's" weekly edition. They are now on an "extended holiday with pay."

The only thing required of them is that they should not write.

This followed Sadat's latest sweeping "reorganization" of the

Gaddafi looms over Malta

Gaddafi's passion for domination has put Libya at odds with Sudanese President Numeiry, who has just survived a Libyan-inspired coup attempt. Several Arab and African states have visibly suffered from Gaddafi's aspirations, and now the little Mediterranean island of Malta has become the object of his dubious solicitude. JOE SCICLUNA reports.

anean to concentrate in areas near or home.

The warning was directed against the Maltese Nationalist Party, still led by former Prime Minister Dr. George Borja Olivier. The party, fearing that Malta would first and foremost lose its European identity through closer links with the Arab world, also fear that once the British and NATO had gone, Malta would be easy prey to both Gaddafi or anyone else powerful enough to endanger his political and territorial integrity.

One would have expected a chorus of protests from this party. So far all their speakers had to say during political meetings was that they would never allow anyone to interfere in Malta's own political affairs.

Almost apologetically, they point out that they do not intend to take Malta into NATO as a member. What they are seeking, and a great many people agree with them, is some form of guarantee for the defence of the island which at the same time would secure the island's heritage as a European country and safeguard the independence they brought from Britain in 1964.

Considering the situation in the Mediterranean, where even Gaddafi has economic and military pacts with the Soviet Union and, some say, the Russian air force has bases for reconnaissance flights, there ex-

ists the possibility that some NATO country might make tentative efforts to renew some form of agreement. But that may take some more time to come. Depending, of course, on whether Mintoff wins the forthcoming general elections. And the chances at the moment are considered to be just about even.

Malta never was a member of NATO. In 1955, when NATO established one of its headquarters on the island, the Maltese themselves could do nothing about it. The island was still a self-governing British colony.

In 1964, when the island became independent from Britain, the headquarters stayed. British and American warships still occupied most of the berths in Malta's harbours — the Americans also had depot ships which looked after the needs of destroyers and similar warships.

When Mintoff came to 1971, the headquarters was unceremoniously bundled out of the island and transferred to Naples. Then following nine months of protracted, often bitter negotiations for the re-writing of a previous agreement, Malta got her £14m. a year for seven years. The British, who were on the point of leaving, started unpacking and stayed.

The American Navy has not made its appearance yet. Malta lived on its economy boosted firstly with the

Egypt's left in comeback

By THOMAS W. LIPMAN

The Washington Post

CAIRO — A MARXIST member of the original group of officers who helped General Abdul Nasser overthrow the Egyptian monarchy in 1952 has returned to political prominence as the leader of a new leftist organization that opposes many of the policies of the current government.

He is Khaled Mohieddin, 55, a former cavalry officer who was recently selected to head the "National Progressive Unionists," one of three political groupings whose creation was authorized in March by President Anwar Sadat.

In his new role, he exerts little if any direct influence on the course of Egyptian affairs, but he hopes to change that by leading his group to a strong showing in the fall's parliamentary elections.

The Peoples Assembly, thoroughly dominated by supporters of Sadat, "will move left this year," Mohieddin predicted in an interview. The Egyptian people, he said, are disillusioned with the results of Sadat's economic open door policy, which has benefited only the "parasitic classes and land speculators," and then will show their feelings in their votes this October.

Egypt abolished political parties after the revolution and the new groups are not officially classified as parties. During the national debate that preceded their establishment, many Egyptians who remember the misdeeds of the old pre-revolutionary parties warned that a return to the party system would be a disservice to the country.

Sadat, who has been gradually liberalizing the political climate, decided instead to authorize the creation of three "forums" or "platforms" within the Arab Socialist Union, the country's sole legal political body since it was created by Nasser.

Egypt is not ready for American-style democracy, he said at the time, but the creation of the forums would allow the expression of differing opinions and promote healthy debate.

Beneath their cumbersome official names, the three forums are commonly referred to as right, centre and left, and the full weight of the pro-Sadat political establishment has come down heavily in the centre group. Its leader is Sadat's Prime Minister, Mamdouh Salem, and its Secretary General is Mahmoud Abu Warfa, Sadat's brother-in-law.



rental and more lately by assistance from friendly nations and such organizations as the European Economic Community. And Mintoff was able to maintain that he only renewed the agreement so as to enable Malta to become economically viable.

He also says that it was Gaddafi with his vast oil revenues that kept Malta going during those bitter months in 1971-72. As if to assure both Mintoff and his supporters, Gaddafi said that in order to get rid of the bases, Malta must be economically independent and he promised his assistance towards this end. He also said that Libya would be the first to defend Maltese neutrality.

The big question is where the £14m. a year and about an equal sum said to be spent by British forces every year in Malta, is to come from. Gaddafi has the wealth and the will to help, but the Maltese also remember what happened to Jordan and Egypt when they dared to disagree with Gaddafi. It is a lesson they do not want to be re-learned in Malta. Nor do they want to see their island become an undeclared colony of the Libyan Arab Republic. (Gemini)

Four notes from Beirut

By NICK LUDINGTON

BEIRUT —

Near the great casino of Lebanon above a shimmering Mediterranean beach, gamblers pause to stare into a deep ravine at the decomposing bodies of Palestinians and Lebanese leftists.

The casino is located near the port of Jounieh in the Christian coastal enclave north of Beirut. The dead were killed in fierce fighting that broke out in the enclave last week and were dumped into the ravine to rot.

"There are sometimes five or six fresh bodies each day," said the owner of a restaurant in Jounieh. Some estimates say 31,000 persons have been killed in the 16-month civil war between rightist Lebanese Christians and a leftist alliance of Palestinians and Lebanese Moslems.

You have to walk across the no-man's-land from Christian to Moslem Beirut. Christian taxis sprang offers ranging in the hundreds of dollars to pass the last Christian checkpoint.

Moslem drivers also refuse to enter the most dangerous stretch, under control of various radical groups. It begins a hundred yards from the Christian lines with a post held by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The terrorist sentries broke down with laughter when a correspondent appeared by their post after walking from the Christian checkpoint, carrying two shoulder bags and a typewriter.

He was stopped and searched twice more, but a press card got him through.

A Red Cross official arranged a macabre swap last week: Nine dead Moslems killed in an attack on a Christian village for one living but terrified Christian airline employee.

The Christian, showing signs of a beating, was caged in the back of a panel truck at the Moslem end of no-man's-land dividing Christian and Moslem Beirut.

A mile away at the Christian end, the nine Moslem bodies lay on a truck bed, wrapped in shiny metal foil.

Jean Hoefliger, the Swiss representative of the International Red Cross, was the middleman. Fanatic Christian gunmen were tearing at the metal foil, Hoefliger persuaded them to leave the bodies alone, knowing if the bodies were taken away there might be a new dead man on the other side.

The middleman drove back to the Moslem side, where Druse gunmen were reluctant to release their captive, George Saba, until they saw the bodies of their comrades.

"I give you my word of honour I will bring those bodies here," Hoefliger told the leader. The word "honour" seemed to do the trick. "Even saving one life is something," Hoefliger said.

Christian militiamen showed their hatred of Palestinian terrorists in their rejection of Hoefliger's efforts to organize a Red Cross convoy to take wounded terrorists from Tal Zaatar, a besieged Palestinian camp in the Christian area.

"What are you, the society for prevention of cruelty to animals?" one Christian fighter growled at a Red Cross official. (AP)

A tour in Syria

By ROBERT D. KAPLAN

Special to The Jerusalem Post

DESPITE SYRIA'S bellicose image abroad, for a Jewish-American there this summer, it was a land of opulent, cheaply priced bazaars juxtaposed against drab and uncongested modern towns.

The fact that major cities are connected by privately operated Mercedes buses with bathrooms on board and candy distributed free en route was only one of the surprises for an apprehensive traveller.

Another was the Damascus Museum, where three walls covered with frescoes from a Third Century Euphrates River synagogue constituted the main attraction.

Except for highways clogged with military vehicles and the penning out of all references to "Israel" in the locally sold West German guide books, Syria's political character is rarely revealed to a tourist poorly versed in Arabic.

Unlike many Arab nations, Syria has no foreign language newspaper of its own. And the Military Museum isn't even advertised in the government brochures.

Only one room in the museum is devoted to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the rest being taken up with such things as Turkish army weapons and resistance to the French mandate. This is in contrast to the Military Museum in Cairo, recently renovated and now almost completely devoted to the 1973 Egyptian "victory."

The northern city of Aleppo, lying on an old caravan route, boasts the longest covered market in the world. It is one Middle East bazaar that is almost empty of tourists but packed with Beduin from the nearby desert, buying things like yarn and spices.

Since the Lebanese civil war has virtually stopped the trickle of western tourists into the country, merchants in Aleppo and Damascus are offering prices lower than anywhere in the Arab world for inland boxes, silks and jewellery. For example, the same chess-backgammon board selling for \$30 in Old Jerusalem costs \$8 in Syria.

A large portion of rooms in Damascus already burdened with a dearth of hotel space, have been rented on a long-term basis by Lebanese refugees.

Thus the task of finding a vacant hotel room in the city is the most challenging aspect of a visit there. It took 10 hours for this traveller.

The situation in the coastal city of Latakia is similar. But instead of Lebanese occupying the rooms, it is people from the Gulf states who in former years would go to Lebanon for a seaside holiday.

The most noteworthy aspect of the Syrian coast near Latakia are the mountains, many of which are capped by Crusader castles. Though played up heavily in local tourist literature, due to the almost total absence of tourists, there isn't even bus service to them. A private taxi must be hired at a steep price.

Aside from the hotel situation, the usual mechanics of travelling out of Syria are no different from those in Syria than other Arab countries. There is an exchange requirements, and sometimes receipts aren't even written up when cashing travellers cheques. Visas, though expensive (\$8 for 15-days) are given out upon entry or take 24 hours to receive at a Syrian embassy abroad.

Little things like postcards and brochures are of a much higher quality than in Egypt, now regarded by many as a major tourist centre.

The Islamic architecture is heavily accented with Byzantine and Hellenistic styles like the Dome of the Rock. Unlike many Moslem nations, Morocco and Iran in particular, non-Moslems are allowed in all areas of Syrian mosques.

Many of Syria's tourist attractions are Christian oriented, such as "The Street Called Straight" in Damascus where St. Paul was baptized. Nowadays, the thoroughfare is lined with coppermiths, most of whom are Jewish.

Only once was this visitor made dramatically aware of the country's military posture, after visiting the faience-covered Mausoleum of Sayida Zainab, grand-daughter of Mohammed, outside Damascus.

The road was blocked for 20 minutes as over 60 tanks rolled by. One man said they were headed for "Lebanon." Another Syrian said the tanks were going "to the Iraqi border." And a third said: "I don't know. They are just moving around. It happens all the time in this country."

the 2nd international folklore festival in israel, haifa-july 1976

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|--|
| 24.7.76 | Saturday | Opening ceremony - Municipal Stadium - Kiriat Eliezer - Haifa. |
| 25.7.76 | Sunday | Performance in Haifa Auditorium |
| 25.7.76 | Sunday | In Sport Hall - Romemna - Haifa. |
| 26.7.76 | Monday | Performance in Haifa Auditorium |
| 26.7.76 | Monday | In Sport Hall - Romemna - Haifa. |
| 27.7.76 | Tuesday | Performance in "Binyanei Hauma" - Jerusalem. |
| 27.7.76 | Tuesday | Performance in "Yad Labanim" Hall - Kibbutz Yagur. |
| 28.7.76 | Wednesday | Performance in Haifa Auditorium |
| 28.7.76 | Wednesday | In Sport Hall - Romemna - Haifa. |
| 29.7.76 | Thursday | Two performances in Sport Hall, "Yad Eliezer" - Tel Aviv. |
| 31.7.76 | Saturday | Closing ceremony - Municipal Stadium - Kiriat Eliezer - Haifa. |



this week at the israel museum jerusalem

Free guided tours in English, Sunday and Wednesday 11 a.m., Main Entrance, Upper Entrance Hall.

Tues., July 12 GALLERY TALK (Hebrew) Dr. Michael Levin in the Anaukiewicz Exhibition 7.15 p.m.

Tues., July 13 ART FILM CLUB Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion (Italy 1958) by Elio Petri, with Gian Maria Volonté, Florida Bollean. Criticism of Italian society. Story about a man who kills his mistress to prove he can never be indicted.

EXHIBIT OF THE MONTH: George Romney (1924-1983). Portrait of Miss Abigail Hobart, gift of the Friends of the Art Museum of Israel. London. At the Rockefeller: Marble head of Julia Flavia, daughter of Roman Emperor Titus, 70-79 C.E. Gift of Dr. Reaven and Edith Reicht Foundation. Pottery from the early Israelite period.

YOUTH WING: Registration for 1977 School Year: Youth Wing Offices Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs. 10.00 a.m.-12 noon; 2.00-4.00 p.m. Members only from Sun., July 25; Non-members from Sun., August 1. IL240 per annum.

Bat-Dor Studios of Dance

Director: Jeannette Ordman
Assistant Director: Sheila Levi

The new school year opens August 31, 1976

MODERN DANCE — CLASSICAL BALLET — JAZZ
All levels — Special classes for professionals and for men
Children's classes — R.A.D. London method.

Registration 9 a.m.-5 p.m. from August 22
30 Rehov Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-863175

MERHAVIM Sinai Tours
Tel. 02-66087

5-Day Bus Trip to Sinai

for overseas students
All meals provided, kosher.

Dates: July 18-July 22
Price: IL450

Details and registration:
— In front of Riche's Pizzeria, 7 King George Ave., 9-11 a.m. and 4-6 p.m.
— Hebrew University-Givat Ram Campus "Academon" Students' Union Building, 11 a.m.-2 p.m. Tel. 02-36251.

Route: Jerusalem, Eilat, Nu'efa, Dahab, Sharm-e-Sheikh, Wadi Firan, Santa Katarina, Jerusalem.

Shlomi Local Council
announces
an additional extension for
Tender No. 30/1-13/199/76

The final date for submitting bids is
August 8, 1976, at 2 p.m.

Bids must be submitted to the Local Council.

DAVID HAZAN
Council Chairman

Truths

Truths my mother taught me
Are Diamonds — How they shine!
I shall always cherish them,
They make my life sublime.

Take the morning prayer
That each day she read with me:
"Modeh ahne lefuneho."
"I give thanks to Thee..."
Can I ever forget
Or diminish its worth?
Never, in a thousand tears:
Never, in heaven — or earth.

And thus throughout her
earnest life
Gentle promptings she would say:
"Loyf, mein zeen, ze shul
arahn."
Like you run to work each day;
"Bayt ois a gootek vach."
With God's blessings on our way!

Lou Levinson, U.S.A.

The Collection
Hitler Head - Plaza Hotel

Antique Jewish Art
Rare Judaica

Mechanical genius cools cars

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

It's a long, long way from the Lode ghetto to the Ramat Gan industrial zone, but Alex Hurwitz refuses to admit it.

"No, it seems like only yesterday," he told The Jerusalem Post recently during an interview in his mahogany paneled, air-conditioned office. That office sits astride the Alex Ltd. Engineering Company, Israel's only manufacturer of automotive air conditioners. Though small by international standards, Alex Engineering's technical advances and skyrocketing exports are bound to nudge the little firm into the forefront of Israel's top manufacturing roster.

The "yesterday" mentioned by Hurwitz was 1948 when, as a youth of 19, he first set foot on the soil of Eretz Yisrael, fresh from his job as a foreman in the primitive mechanical workshop in his native Lode.

"The Jews, machines, is in my blood, I guess," said Alex. "So, the first thing I did when I arrived here was to find myself a job in a car garage where I specialized in diesel servicing."

After a few years of this, Hurwitz was familiar enough with the needs of Israel's motor vehicles and decided to return to the more creative paths he had been accustomed to back in the Lode ghetto workshop. The result was a new venture, the development of a novel pneumatic door opening and closing system for Israel's buses, which were then being assembled here. That was in 1953.

Seven years later Alex Hurwitz patented a compressed air power steering device. This popular device, the Zurich Public Service Company — the Swiss Capital's "Egged" — adopted the device, as did the Swiss postal and telegraph authorities. Orders for the power steering booster also came in from the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Turkey and the U.S. The main advantage of the system was that it was adaptable to existing steering



Alex Hurwitz

columns and worm gears. Also if there was a failure in the compressed air supply, the mechanical steering arrangements remained intact.

In the late sixties Hurwitz decided that too many people were being killed on Israel's roads, particularly in accidents resulting from brake failure in buses, trucks and semi-trailers. The country's hilly terrain, it seems, was too much for conventional braking systems.

The problem occupied Hurwitz for months. Finally he found a solution in the form of a rapid braking system, a combination of fuel starvation and instantaneous reverse flow of exhaust gases acting on the driveshaft. So enthused was the Transport Ministry that a law was passed making the Hurwitz braking system compulsory in all heavy vehicles carrying passengers.

While his workers were busy turning out these products, Alex Hurwitz relaxed by thinking up new ones. Among these was a shock-absorbing seat for tractor operators, which bus and truck drivers soon demanded for their vehicles too.

By late 1968 car ownership in

Israel had reached such dimensions that Hurwitz saw a good market for automotive air-conditioning here. Re-tooling the machinery in his three-story Ramat Gan plant would be a big gamble, but one worth taking, if Alex Engineering was to forge ahead. The gamble paid off.

It has paid off because the firm's objective was changed to exports. The achievements are quite spectacular. From overseas sales of \$120,000 in 1971, when exporting began, the figure grew slowly to \$200,000 for 1975. But a sales boom occurred soon afterward, and by the first six months of this year \$400,000 worth of Alex automotive air conditioners were shipped abroad.

Today, 90 out of every 100 units turned out in Ramat Gan are shipped abroad. The remaining 10 are being smothered up by local car owners at a price of about IL7,500 each. Says Hurwitz, "Despite all this talk of economic difficulty, Israel's sales are booming, and our local shop and the one in Beer-sheva are working at full capacity, with a waiting period for installation."

Every air conditioner produced by Alex Engineering comes with an installation kit containing a pulley designed especially for a particular make and year of car. But even more important — and commercially attractive — is the "custom-design" feature. Thus, every customer's car is equipped with a unit whose innards — the evaporator, condenser and cooling coils — are either hidden from view altogether, or fitted to blend in with the car's dashboard and its air vents.

The newest feature — an optional one — available for Alex car air conditioners is the "Engine Load Control Switch." Already patented, the device automatically disconnects the air conditioner from the engine the moment a sensing device feels the engine is being strained, such as when climbing a steep hill or overtaking another car.

vehicles on unsuspecting customers.

Certain garages which specialize in repairing and selling accident cars written off as total losses by insurance companies would also not be enthusiastic about his law, he surmised.

He said his law would clamp down on the practice of "playing around" with the year of make of cars. This makes it possible to represent a 1965 model of certain makes which do not change their style every year as a 1970 model. Compared to such tricks the habit of turning back speedometers seems like a minor nuisance, he said.

Mr. Shoval wants sellers to affix in a prominent place on their cars a list with the following information: year of make; purpose cars were used for previously; names of previous owners; repairs made to the vehicle in the past and additional repairs needed to make it serviceable now.

He did not specify whether he wants one private person selling to

another to supply the same detailed information or to be covered by any of his regulations.

The legislator said that since he first published details about his proposed law he has received dozens of letters from people who think they have been duped in car deals. He also enjoys the support of consumers organizations and of the Transport Ministry, he said, although it is the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which will be charged with enforcing his law, he said.

In reaction to Mr. Shoval's proposal, Commerce and Industry Minister Haim Bar-Lev said that he thought the general Fair Trade Law, which has been under consideration by the Knesset Economics Committee for four years, should also cover the used car business. He suggested that perhaps special provisions for the car trade could be incorporated in the general law. "But perhaps a separate law is called for, just the same," he said.

Putting the brake on used car dealers

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Fair Trade Law to prevent used car dealers from defrauding the public was recently proposed by Likud Knesset member Zalman Shoval. Mr. Shoval thinks that deception in the used car business is so rife, that curbing it requires specific legislation and cannot be left to be included in fair trade laws governing all types of commercial transactions.

In his address to the Knesset Mr. Shoval said that "there is mounting evidence of fraud, deception and worse in a very large portion of used car deals." He explained that some elements of his proposed law were based on regulations worked out by the Federal Fair Trade Commission in the U.S.

Shoval said that he expected opposition to his private member's bill from certain business circles, including persons who "buy cars cheaply from rental agencies and then pass them off as 'one-owner'

Million cars stolen in U.S. every year

About 990,000 automobiles were stolen in the U.S. last year, an increase of almost 20,000 over 1974. Preliminary FBI figures indicate that more than one million cars will be stolen this year, the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety reports.

A dozen federal agencies have formed a task force to combat "the staggering auto theft problem." A task force working document spells out the magnitude of the problem.

Nationwide, one out of every 128 automobiles was stolen in 1974. The

total value of the automobiles exceeded one billion dollars. Car theft is thus a significant contributor to inflation, the report says.

About 75 percent of the cars stolen seem to be individuals, generally amateurs, who steal cars to go joyriding, for quick money, or for use in a crime. Most of the thieves are believed to be juveniles.

The task force estimates that the other 25 per cent of thefts are made by organized rings. These consist of professional thieves, body shops in which vehicles are modified and serial numbers altered, and

dealers who sell the cars, using fraudulent documents.

A "substantial number" of stolen vehicles are exported to foreign countries or transported across the border to Mexico.

The task force, which includes representatives of the Justice, Transportation and Commerce Departments, aims at making cars less vulnerable to theft and more difficult to dispose of once they are stolen. Its (hopeful) objective is to achieve a 50 per cent reduction in auto thefts within five years.

Teaching driving in Russian



Daniel Ibragimov using kit to teach traffic rules.

(Weiss)

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An instructor's full day is seven to eight lessons, but three to four lessons is enough to live on, Daniel said. Instructors work on commission arrangements, which may differ from school to school.

I asked about the average number of lessons a pupil needs to pass his test. Daniel said that between the age of 18 and 30 it is about one lesson per year of age. That is, an 18-year-old may pass after 18 lessons, a person of 28 after 28 lessons. After the age of 30 the ratio of lessons rises to 1.3 per year of age. After 40 it is about 2.1. Thus, a man of 40 may need 70 to 80 lessons, almost twice the number of his years.

Daniel said that most of his pupils were middle-aged. Many of the better educated among them had trouble understanding why it took them so long to master driving.

To get a drivers licence in Russia, a citizen must join a group of 30-40 learners who for several months meet three times a week to study only theory. They learn a considerable amount about the mechanics of a car, in addition to hearing many lectures on road behaviour. At this stage of the conversation Daniel brought out a large wooden case which contained

models of all road signs, traffic lights, tiny cars and maps of roads on which to simulate a variety of traffic situations.

Only after this thorough grounding in theory, the practical driving instruction starts, Daniel said. He remembers his surprise when he saw Israeli pupils being put behind the wheel after only the barest instruction in where clutch, brake and gas pedals are.

Driving courses in Russia are government-sponsored like everything else. A course costs only 80 rubles, or about two weeks' wages. A pupil who fails his test may try again after ten days. (Here he may only reappear after three months).

After getting his licence the Russian driver has to affix a sign identifying him as a new driver to the windscreen and rear window of his car. Only after a year is he permitted to take the signs off. "I would like to see this precaution adopted here in Israel," Daniel said. Also, the Russian learner first drives in a restricted area, while his Israeli counterpart is plunged into traffic during his first lesson.

Daniel thinks that 99 per cent of Israeli drivers "are ok." Then why the many accidents? He says they rush too much, exceed the speed limits, are not afraid of the police and rely too much on insurance to cover accident damage.

Perhaps drivers here should be re-examined every three years, he mused.

Daniel has sometimes been asked by immigrants whom they could "buy" a licence or whether he could teach them in two weeks, before their tax exemption expired. To all such pleas his advice has always been, "If you want to live, learn to drive properly," he said. He has heard stories of forged Russian papers and Israeli licences being available for IL1,500 to IL2,000.

"I am in touch with most of the 150 people I've taught so far, and none of them have had any serious accident," Daniel said with some satisfaction. But then his face turned gloomy. "I've only taught one lesson this morning, and it was the same thing yesterday." With the slowdown in immigration from Russia there are less pupils, of course. But the main reason for his lack of business is the 1974 customs regulation which grants tax exemption on a car only to those who bring a drivers licence from abroad. Until then a Russian immigrant had two years in which he could learn driving here and avail himself of the exemption.

Daniel now weighs whether to take a job — any job — and to teach only in his spare time, or whether to revive his plans to open a garage. Since he has the valuable mechanic's licence he could do so if he found the right partner. Having the head of their household short of work or even out of work is a new experience in free Israel for the Ibragimovs. They know of some of their friends who have left the country for greener pastures. But Frieda and Daniel are both confident that with his qualification in the automotive field Daniel will find his permanent niche in the economy here.

TRAFFIC BRIEFS

About 80 per cent of Israel's work force reach their place of work by using public transportation or by private car. Only 20 per cent get there by walking or by pedalling a bicycle.

The public continues to make little use of the pedestrian bridges built over busy roads and highways in some parts of the country.

While the country's fleet of motor vehicles has increased over 50 per cent since 1970, garages have only increased by 10 per cent. The number of mechanics grew by 17 per cent over the period.

A total of 5,369 people were killed in traffic accidents in the ten years from January 1966 to January of this year. This figure does not include accidents occurring in the army.

Martin Ruder
Adult Education Centre
of the Hebrew University

World Council of Synagogues
United Synagogue of
America

HEBREW UNIVERSITY FORUM
Monday evening, July 5, at 8 p.m.
at the United Synagogue,
4 Rehov Agron, Jerusalem

July 12 **SOME ASPECTS OF JEWISH IDENTITY**
Lecturer: Dr. Pinchas Peli, Senior Lecturer, University of the Negev.

July 19 **THE EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIGHER CIVIL SERVANT**
Lecturer: Professor Sidney Mallick, Graduate School of Public Administration, New York University, and Director of the Israel Administrative Staff College of the Civil Service Commission.

July 26 **Subject to be announced**
Lecturer: Mr. Moshe Rivlin, Director General of the Jewish Agency.

Admission IL2.00
Co-sponsors: Information Centre, Ministry of Education,
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Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named company will be held at the offices of Shimron, Novick, Molho, Law Offices, 8 Rehov Hovevei Zion, Jerusalem, on Thursday, the 29th day of July, 1976, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the Board of Directors to increase the authorized share capital of the company by an amount of IL28,501,040, from IL1,498,980, to IL30,000,000, the share classification of which shall be determined by the Extraordinary General Meeting, and to adopt a special resolution accordingly.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1976.

By Order of the Board

Any Member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is also entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not also be a member of the Company.

Any such proxy must be received at the Registered Office of the Company, P.O.B. 677, Jerusalem, not less than 48 hours before the time of the Meeting.

WALL STREET WEEK

Good news brings moderate gain

NEW YORK. — The stock market bounced back from an early decline to post a moderate gain last week, with support from some favourable news on inflation and interest rates.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks ended up 3.97, or 1.00311, thanks to an 11.13-point rally on Friday. Standard and Poor's 500-stock index rose .87 to 104.98, and the New York Stock Exchange composite of more than 1,500 common stocks gained .49 to 56.05.

The Standard and Poor's and NYSE indexes both reached their highest levels since November 1973 at Friday's close.

The Dow, on the other hand, was

still eight points short of the closing peak of 1,011.02 it reached on April 21 this year.

Big board volume averaged 19.95 million shares a day over the holiday-shortened week, up just a bit from the previous week's 19.78 million.

The early weakness that prompted an eight-point drop in the Dow on Tuesday was concentrated in the auto and paper stocks.

"Barron's" magazine suggested the papers might be vulnerable to a near-term setback because of an expected fall in demand for some of the industry's products. The auto group suffers from reports that the Federal Trade Commission was

considering a study of the industry that could lead to antitrust action.

Evidence mounted last week that the Federal Reserve was relaxing its credit policy slightly, encouraging a decline in short term interest rates. Those rates in fact did drop, starting on Wednesday. But the stock market showed little immediate response, waiting cautiously for Friday's report from the government on June wholesale prices.

When the figures came out, showing a smaller-than-expected 4 per cent rise in the wholesale price index, the market made up for lost time with its sharpest daily advance in more than three weeks.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Haifa District

announces

Tender for Olive-picking

over area of 642 dunam (gross) in the following places:
Ein Hod Plot 11949, 11943, 11948 El Masar Plot 10558

Period: Olive harvest 1976 (The harvest must be completed by November 15, 1976).

A tour of these olive groves will take place on Monday, July 12, at 11 a.m. We will meet by the "Paz" gas station near the Ein Hod-Atlit junction. Bids may be submitted to our Haifa office until Friday, July 23 at 12 noon accompanied by a bank cheque covering 10% of the bidding sum. The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any bid.

The Municipality of Shefar'am

NOTICE

Sewerage Tender No. 59/A-10/ISP/74

Notice is hereby given that the submission of the said Tender is extended to August 12, 1976 till 1.30 p.m. All other conditions of the said Tender which was published on June 29, 1976 are in force.

Ibrahim Numer Hussein
Mayor
Municipality of Shefar'am

haifa symphony orchestra trust ltd.



Subscription Concert No. 3

First Series, July 21
Second Series, July 22
at 8.30 a.m., Haifa Auditorium.
Conductor: Mendi Roden.

Soloist: Lydia Mordekhovich, violin

PROGRAMME:
* F. Mendelssohn — Barthelemy
* Overture: Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage

* Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in E minor, Opus 64
* Symphony No. 4 in A major, Opus 90, the Italian

Tickets on the evening of the concert at the box office.

Registration for 76-77 Season has begun.

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Rare Judaica

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Tel Aviv

Registration
for 1977 continues

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3 World Premieres

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Anna Sokolow
Moshe Szeftal

JERUSALEM THEATRE
July 19 & 22 at 8.30 p.m.

"Abum Leaves"
"Pier of Ecstasy"
"Until that I Am"

TEL AVIV, HABDIAH
July 21 & 22 at 8.30 p.m.

Special Matinee performance July 22
at 4.30 p.m. at Habimah Theatre

Tickets: at agencies, hotels and theatre box office.

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The Embassy of Brazil in Tel Aviv announces that
Mauro Rubinstein
born in Brazil, on November 1, 1951, to Jacob Rubinstein and Ala Rubinstein, and
Vivien Monica Golowaj
born in Brazil, on December 11, 1953, to Chai Golowaj and Clara Steinberg Golowaj intend to be married at the Embassy on July 27, 1976, at 12 noon. (Mr. Rubinstein is living temporarily in Israel at Ramat Hasharon, 6 Sderot Weizmann, and Miss Golowaj is living temporarily in Israel at 20 Pratt St., Jerusalem.)

If anyone has any objection to this marriage, it should be presented in accordance with Brazilian law, before July 27.

Tel Aviv, July 9, 1976

TRUE PARTNERSHIP

THE JEWISH AGENCY Assembly which convenes in Jerusalem today will again be called to confront a problem that has refused to disappear for the past 28 years: its relationship with the State of Israel whose progenitor it was and whose creation served as its own raison d'être. The past two and a half decades have witnessed ongoing debates and experimentation in delineating the terms of this new relationship and in determining the division of labour and of responsibilities between the young state and its aging parent body.

The various decisions taken in this regard were often an expression of several factors: Israel's image in the eyes of its supporters in the Diaspora and the intensity of the charismatic influence of Israel's political leadership on them; and, conversely, the degree of Israel's dependence on these Jewish communities for financial and political support.

One example of the ups and downs of this process was the decision in the late 1960's to transfer the function of immigrant absorption from the Agency to the Israel Government. It was a reflection of the tarnished image which the Agency had attained in the eyes of the Israeli public and its political leadership. It can now be ruefully admitted that that decision has not served the interests of immigrant absorption. The Israel governmental bureaucracy has proved itself every inch as pernicious as the Agency bureaucracy of the 1960's, to which has been added the need for coordination between two poorly functioning absorption mazes instead of the original one.

Today's Assembly has been preceded by demands, broached by Diaspora leaders, for a deeper partnership between Israel and the Diaspora.

A desire for an intensification of this partnership should be taken by Israelis on its face value as a sincere expression of a deeper involvement and more far-going concern on the part of the Diaspora leadership for the fate of Israel. As such, it should be heartily welcomed by Israel and by all Jews.

The rub, however, is in the application of this welcome principle in daily political and administrative activities. It should be no secret that the demand for greater participation and partnership is also a reflection of the decline of Israel's leadership in the eyes of the Diaspora in the wake of the Yom Kippur War.

Some of the Diaspora leaders who have put forward the claim for deeper partnership have made no bones about their intention of applying this principle to the field of the formulation and implementation of Israeli foreign policy. This is true in particular in regard to the issues of war and peace with the Arabs; the fate of the administered territories; and Israel's relations with the U.S. The argument adduced in support of these claims is that the Jewish communities and organizations which provide the funds and the political leverage should also have a say in the making of these policies.

This approach should be rejected by Israel as an unwarranted encroachment on the very concept of the sovereignty of the Jewish State. If there is one field in which a deeper partnership between Israel and the Jewish Diaspora and its leadership is urgently needed, however, it is that of the preservation of the Jewish people. This is a task which Zionist theory originally entrusted to the Jewish State, but which recent reality has taught us is one that cannot be effectively shouldered by Israel alone.

The Jewish people is today threatened on three fronts: the continued Arab threat to the existence of Israel; threats to the viability and physical existence of Jewish communities in powder-keg situations in various parts of an unstable and changing world; and the threat of assimilation and cultural disappearance in the affluent Diasporas of the free world.

The State of Israel must continue to bear primary responsibility for its own security and integrity, with the continuing support of the Jewish people abroad. Israel alone, however, cannot and should not bear the sole, or even the primary, responsibility for action on the other two fronts. It is here that a deeper partnership than has existed hitherto between Israel and the Diaspora, is sorely needed. It is here that one may say that if a Jewish Agency did not exist it would have to be invented.

Effective responsibility and partnership on these fronts, however, requires a radically reformed and revitalized Jewish Agency. The fact that the Agency has been an Israeli centred body has also meant that it has both participated in the creation of, and been infected by, the very social and political viruses which have brought the Israel body politic to its present parlous state.

The Diaspora leaders of the Jewish Agency who raise the funds and provide the political support for Israel abroad, would earn the gratitude of many Israelis if they would seek to use the power that derives from their commitment to reform the Agency, thus setting an example for such reform in other Israeli institutions.

EVEN the staid Bank of Israel in its recent annual report admits at long last that our economic malaise cannot be cured by conventional means. After years of relying on anti-cyclical policies — that is, on even- ing out excessive ups and downs of economic activity — the Bank now feels that quantitative adjustments will not do the trick, because the source of the trouble lies deeper, in our economic structure itself. For the first time it is talking about the need of a structural change.

This statement has been widely understood as a veiled recommendation to abolish, or at least amend, the prevailing practice of price-linked wage escalation. It may indeed have been meant that way. But for all the importance of the cost clause, it is but one facet of our institutional framework. It can hardly be singled out as the sole, or even the major cause of our persistent failure to improve economic performance, or of our notorious immobility in the face of growing dangers.

Our trade unions' stubborn opposition to sound business practices, the managers' flagrant disregard of efficiency, the Government's ineffectiveness, the political parties' reluctance to come to grips with the basic issues, the people's willingness to live in a fools' paradise, must be rooted deeper than in contractual arrangements and social attitudes. They must be embedded in the very structure of our society. And close inspection reveals that they indeed stem from our society's class nature.

ON THE FACE OF IT, Israel's class structure looks solid and stable. Actually, however, it has undergone great changes. Mass immigration — surely on the scale experienced by this country — cannot proceed without altering peoples' jobs, occupations, and social standing. Most people who came to Israel had to start from scratch. They had lost their property, and had to learn a new vocation. They had to go through this painful process because the new nation emerging here required a structure quite different from that of Jewish communities abroad: a productive structure.

Jews dispersed among host nations could not live as tradesmen, professionals, or proprietors. Ben-Gurion once quipped: "All of us here are brothers — sons of the storekeeper." But in this, their own country, Jews had to do all kinds of jobs, including the heavy, dirty, and dangerous ones. Willy-nilly the traditional Jewish middle class had to disintegrate and to turn productive. Jews had to become workers, farmers, masons, miners, and sailors.

The task of Jewish immigration and absorption could be accomplished only because it was accompanied by social restructuring, by tremendous expansion of the

One of the marvels of the Zionist enterprise has been its conversion of the lopsided Jewish occupational pyramid of the Galut into a normal one, with Jews working in field and factory. But a reverse process has set in, and once again the dominant group in Israel society is the unproductive middle class, writes MOSHE ATER.

Israel 1976— a middle-class nation

people's vocational (i.e., productive) potential, by turning most of the uprooted — classless — Jewish immigrants into more or less productive wage-earners.

It is this social process that provided the driving force and nourished the ideology of the Jewish labour movement. The marvel of our settlement in this country by Jewish immigrants in the field or factory. Only because the dispersed Jewish people succeeded in converting its perverted social structure into a normal one, could its ingathering and the State of Israel be established as a viable economic entity.

So long as there was a substantial reserve of unemployed immigrants to be absorbed in a growing national economy, this process of social diversification and productivity continued, accompanied by increasing utilisation of local resources and the country's economic independence. But as the absorption process approached its end, as unemployment subsided, and as the state bureaucracy solidified and became conscious of its strength, this trend gradually changed.

The change became more pronounced in the late 1960s, when the Six Day War was followed by a tide of foreign aid and investment and the Government — spurred by the combined pressure of labour unions and business — embarked on massive development programmes, aimed primarily at domestic demand and financed by persistent inflation.

In the past decade economic growth continued, but became increasingly lopsided. There was a chronic labour shortage. The standard of living rose. The foreign trade gap widened, but nothing was done to correct it, as economic activity progressively shifted from production to administration and services and the nation's productive potential narrowed accordingly.

For a while this reverse process was concealed by resumed immigration and by the intake of Arab workers from the administered territories. After the Yom Kippur war, however, it gained momentum.

The dominant — and still ascending — group in Israel society has again become the servicing (unproductive) middle class. Efforts to reform our ailing economy fail because they impinge upon the vested interests of this strong group. The major cause of our economic and social immobility is the ever-widening gap between the nation's best interests and those of its ruling groups.

IT IS BY NOW common knowledge that Israelis prefer to work in offices rather than in factories, that owing to labour shortage export industries fail to increase output, and that the number of government employees is growing steadily in spite of repeated promises to reduce it.

But what matters is that in spite of the people's growing awareness of these facts and their increased concern over their consequences, next to nothing has been done to improve the situation.

Attempts to explain that attitude by the personal weakness or corruption of politicians, the defects of our electoral system, or the strength of reactionary shop committees, are unconvincing. But the immobility becomes easily understandable once one perceives the development that has taken place in our job structure particularly of the Jewish population, which sets the tone for major policy decisions.

In 1955 industry and crafts accounted for 23.5 per cent of Jews gainfully employed, agriculture for 18 per cent, building for nine, transport for 8.6. Altogether 57 per cent of the Jewish active labour force was employed in production. In 1975 the share of industry increased to 26 per cent, but that of agriculture dropped to 6 per cent, while building and transport together accounted for 14 per cent of the gainfully employed. Altogether, the share of the productive sector thus came to 48 per cent, i.e., less than one half of the active labour force. At the same time, the share of people employed in the public sector, municipalities, municipalities, Histadrut, etc.) advanced from 21 per cent to 27, and by now it may approximate 30 per cent.

It already exceeds the share of industrial employment, and its lead is growing. It is closely followed by grading, financial services, and other services.

A similar breakdown is found in the Histadrut membership. There, too, the share of productive workers — which in 1947 approximated 70 per cent of the membership — is by now 45 per cent at most, and much less for the Jewish membership alone.

The percentage of University graduates among Israel employees is the world's highest. But the share of Bachelor's degrees awarded in the natural sciences, agriculture, and engineering declined from 43 per cent in 1964/65 to 32 per cent in 1972/73, because most graduates expected to be employed in the public sector, rather than in an industrial job.

Of the roughly one million Jewish gainfully employed, about 250,000 are clerks and salesmen, about 230,000 administrative, professional, and scientific workers, and about 120,000 service workers. Only 400,000 work in the fields, on building sites, or on the factory floor. There is a growing shortage of sailors, porters, dockers, waiters, and nurses; Jewish farmhands are almost non-existent.

IT IS COMMONLY ARGUED that our preference for the services is due to the better pay and work facilities available there. But that argument is not valid. Why have we let this counter-productive differential develop, and assume such proportions, without checking it in good time?

Moreover, the situation is more or less similar in other countries. Yet other nations have managed to keep their job structure much more productive, or at least to prevent their non-productive employment from exceeding what they can afford to sustain.

In Germany, Japan, Switzerland, and Austria, the productive branches account for upwards of 60 per cent of the employment total, in the rich Scandinavian countries for about 50 per cent. There, manufacturing alone accounts for a larger share of national employment

than does the total of all productive branches. In Israel, on the other hand, the share of the public sector is less than half of that of the (Jewish) Israel.

Statistics are admittedly treacherous, and international comparisons of such a complex nature are of doubtful reliability. Still, the differences are too glaring to be explained away by statistical inaccuracy.

There is no escaping the conclusion that our job structure is abnormal and untenable; that the service branches in this country have achieved their present status, not as a result of economic conditions, but the other way round: that status is the artificial, unhealthy result of class domination, of the privileged political position enjoyed here by the service trade unions and their appendages.

It is these groups that through the Treasury and the Jewish Agency have control over foreign exchange and of the local capital market — they pull the strings of our financial resources, both here and abroad. They effectively control both the legislature and executive. Thus, they can make or break any policy of economic development by the slogans mouthed for the gallery.

IN A SOUND ECONOMY, the service sector cannot exceed a certain proportion, because its upkeep depends on the productive class. In Israel this relationship has been perverted. The productive branches have been relegated to the status of handmaidens to the service workers.

Servicing has become an end in itself, without regard to its cost, necessity, or efficiency. Servicing is good whether its contribution to the national welfare is actual or imaginary; whether it is helping the country or Black Africa or the Blue Moon. It is good because its major purpose is to serve as a pretence for the well-being of the providers. Israel has become a welfare state run amok.

A nation with such a warped job structure cannot, of course, maintain itself. It cannot maintain itself because it does not produce enough. It must depend on foreign charity because its economy is parasitical.

It can be cured only by a structural reform. But this reform must go much further than a change in the cost clause or than a differential wage increment. It can achieve its purpose only by putting an end to the present dominance of the servicing (unproductive) leisure class.

To work or not to work, that is the question. And our having chosen the second alternative is the reason for our economic malaise.

This is the first of three articles by Dr. Ater, who has just returned from Economic Editor of The Jerusalem Post.

READERS' LETTERS

CONDITIONS IN DEVELOPMENT TOWN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Minister of Commerce Haim Bar-Lev's press conference (June 29) prompts us to write to you about the still appalling conditions of the development town in which we live.

Let us begin with the most important issue, that of education. Development towns have traditionally been the pariah settlements in Israel. Because of their reputedly poor conditions, they have not attracted college-educated teachers or professionals. Even including the token exceptions, the average educational background of school personnel is not as high as in schools in Tel Aviv and Haifa. There has been no significant financial inducements to counter the reluctance of well-educated settlers. Because of the constant need for teachers, many young educators come to development towns to gain experience and then return to large cities. This transience causes problems for students and teachers who need to adapt to the specific problems affecting development towns. The high percentage of problematic children necessitates more specialized attention than that required by children with greater opportunities in the city.

Mr. Bar-Lev is certainly correct about a certain ecological superiority.

Who has money to buy a car to pollute the air? However, litter between buildings and in streets is rampant. As for social ecology (assuming we have interpreted this puzzling term correctly), development towns need young blood, fresh ideas, and energy to face up to the deficiencies of diversions and activities. Even if the emphasis is on family-oriented life, there are teenage children and unmarried young adults who cannot be content with a stagnating atmosphere. Attempts to bring young unmarried immigrants or residents to development towns which don't have specific programmes for this purpose are crushed or dampened by lack of housing and general absorption hassles.

The wholesomeness Mr. Bar-Lev paints in images of clean air, good living conditions and courteous children is quite simply not accurate. Development towns are still neglected and the desperate need for help has certainly not diminished. They are strategic and fundamental settlements and need to be considered, more responsibly than in the past, as a priority in Israel.

TEDDY BOSWORTH
MIKE LEVITT
STEVE ELGART
Ma'alot.

SOUNDS, NOT MUSIC

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In his review, "Fine and varied last concert" (July 2), Mr. Bar-Am writes: "Ligeti ('Lontano') gives you images of sound. There is no melody, no motif, no rhythm, no harmony to distract your mind..." My question is: Is there music?

I live in Ein Gedi Street, in Talpott, Jerusalem. It is a narrow uphill street with heavy traffic: buses, lorries, cement mixers, Hondas and similar pests, private cars at 80 kms. per hour — the works. They make sounds — no melody, no motifs, etc. (see above). Just sounds... many of them. No music either — guaranteed none.

Do you think there may be art lovers in town who, spurred by Mr. Bar-Am, would be prepared to pay

me for tickets in order to listen to sounds? Before the ecologists get hold of it, stop it and we, the people of Ein Gedi Street, will again be able to listen to the sounds of Mozart, Mahler and others on the radio. Jerusalem J. J. LADROE

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